

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. FOLEY, FIFTH DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, SPEAKER OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, died on October 18, 2013. The House took several steps to honor the former Speaker. Following House tradition, the Speaker's chair on the rostrum was draped in black and the Speaker's gavel rested on a black pillow. Outside the House chamber, Speaker Foley's official portrait in the Speaker's Lobby was draped in black. On October 22, 2013, the House adopted House Resolution 383, expressing the condolences of the House upon his death. On October 29, 2013, a memorial service was held in Statuary Hall celebrating the life of Speaker Foley. The following is a transcript of those proceedings: (The Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives)

Speaker Boehner: Ladies and gentlemen, let us begin today by acknowledging a great friend of this institution, Mrs. Heather Foley.

(Applause.)

Speaker Boehner: Mrs. Foley, thank you for giving us this chance to try to express the depth of gratitude that we owe to Tom.

An English poet once wrote, "The noblest work of God is an honest man." Well, Tom Foley was that and more. A leader grounded in decency, in principle, he brought honor to himself, to his family, and to this House. He did all these things a public servant should do and, frankly, did many of them better than the rest. Ask any of his peers and they will tell you this, especially those who didn't share his politics.

Listen to Bob Dole, who around the time Tom became Speaker called him "a man of total integrity." Or ask Alan Simpson, who said, "Tom can tell you to go to Hell and make you feel good about going there." And Henry Hyde, as fierce a conservative as they come, who said of the man, "I wish he were a Republican."

There's also this from President George H.W. Bush, "Tom Foley represented the very best in public service and our political system." One class act tipping his hat to another.

Yes, the span of Tom's service and his record is impressive, as is the sequence of his rise: Ag Committee chairman, majority whip, majority leader, and Speaker.

But it was his sense of fairness, his port-a-storm bearing, that will always stand out for me. It's how he held this institution together at a very difficult time, and it's why those who come after us, who seek to know what it means when we use that phrase, "man of the House," or just what it means to leave something behind, should look up the name Thomas S. Foley.

Today, we gather in the old Hall, joined by Presidents, Vice Presidents, Speakers, and so many of our colleagues and diplomats that Tom served with and to reminisce about this man's service and a toast to his life.

Welcome, and thank you all for being here. (The Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, S.J., Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives)

Reverend Conroy: God of Heaven and Earth, the work of Your hands is made known in Your bountiful creation and in the lives of those who faithfully live in Your grace.

Today we especially remember the life and work of Tom Foley, son of the very proud city of Spokane. His commitment to furthering education in his own district, Washington's Fifth, is testified to by the Ralph and Helen Higgins Foley Library at Gonzaga University, his alma mater. It is named in honor of his parents, who clearly did something right in raising such a son.

Tom Foley was a modest man whose impact on the public weal beyond his district far exceeded any projection of ego strength. May we all be inspired by his example to be men and women impelled to improve the lives and prospects of our fellow citizens while eschewing any honor or glory for ourselves, and as he did, do our part to increase understanding and respect across cultural divides.

Be present with us this day, O God, as we mark his life and remember his legacy. Bless this gathering and comfort us as we comfort one another in remembering a great American and a genuinely good man.

Amen.

(The Honorable Norman Dicks, United States House of Representatives, Sixth District of Washington, 1977-2013)

Mr. Dicks: Tom Foley was my friend, mentor, and colleague in the House of Representatives.

I first met Tom Foley at the University of Washington Law School in 1965 during his freshman term. He was a brilliant young man with a warm and friendly smile. It was his intellect and love for this country that made him an outstanding leader.

He served as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and worked hard on the farm bill and food stamp legislation. Bringing these two issues together allowed Chairman Foley to build support in the House for both.

Tom believed in, and practiced, civility and bipartisanship. His view was that, after the elections were over, Democrats and Republicans should work together to deal with the national legislative agenda.

Seeing Tom Foley's strong leadership qualities and belief in getting things done for the American people, Speaker O'Neill appointed Tom to be the majority whip. He was then unanimously elected to be our majority leader and then our Speaker in 1989.

As Speaker, Tom worked closely with Bob Michel, the Republican leader from 1989 to 1995. They remained great friends after they left Congress. Later, President Clinton named Speaker Foley to be our Ambassador to Japan.

As a staffer to Senator Warren T. Magnuson, I worked with Tom on the Spokane World's Fair in 1974. This project created dramatic change for Spokane, the largest city in the Fifth District.

Tom was so proud to represent the people of the Fifth Congressional District for 30 years. He always thought this was his most important responsibility.

It was a great honor for me that Tom Foley supported me in my campaign to Congress in 1976. I was then privileged to work with him and to receive his support as a Member of the House, and I will always thank him for being such a good mentor.

We will always remember the legacy of Tom Foley. He believed in the Congress, and he believed that this institution could produce positive results for the American people.

His loving wife, Heather, supported him throughout his career and took wonderful care of him during his long illness.

May God bless you, Heather, and the entire Foley family.

(The Honorable Jim McDermott, United States House of Representatives, Seventh District of Washington)

Mr. McDermott: Good afternoon. I am Jim McDermott. I am a House Member from Washington's Seventh Congressional District, which is mostly Seattle. I knew Tom Foley for more than 40 years, and throughout that time, he was a wonderful friend and a sage mentor.

In 1971, when I was a freshman State legislator, he took me out to dinner in Seattle and suggested I run for Congress. I was pleased by his regard for my career, but I knew better since I was a freshman legislator. So I rejected it and ran for Governor. I got creamed. Tom never said a word.

Chastened, I returned to the legislature, determined to learn as much as I could about the realities of governing effectively and the challenges of the legislative role.

When I finally ran for Congress in 1988, Tom was the majority leader of the House. As I arrived for my first term in 1989, Tom was about to become Speaker. I know now that he was about to become the last Speaker of the whole House. He believed that the Speaker was the Speaker for the whole House, and he lived that to his very core.

Today many will note Tom's devotion to the House of Representatives and his learned knowledge of the history of this organization. Sitting down with Tom and letting him tell stories, you learned enormous amounts. He appreciated the role of the House in our balanced structure of government. He knew well the challenge of maintaining that fragile balance.

So when he assumed the Speakership, he brought to it a scholar's depth of understanding and a disciple's passion. He led the House with fairness and comity, a style of leadership we haven't seen—we recently have looked for it—but we have not seen what Tom was able to do with both sides.

Tom understood that the House could not perform its constitutional function without evenhandedness and respected the role of the minority. Tom was a Democrat, no question about it. He was very clear about why he was a Democrat. He believed in the legitimacy and the value of government. He knew that government's duty was to improve the lives of Americans, and he saw it as a noble obligation and worthy of one's very best efforts at any time.

When he became Speaker, he abandoned none of these principles. He added to them a very nuanced appreciation of the role of

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Speaker, and his certainty that the leadership of the House required not a flame-throwing partisan but a measured, steady pilot enlightened by an unmatched knowledge of, and love for, the House of Representatives.

Tom Foley's district was a sprawling, largely rural swath of eastern Washington state; yet its essentially very conservative voters reelected him for 30 years. They took an urban internationalist and sent him back again and again. They did so, and that was a persistent reaffirmation of his unshakeable integrity, his superb legislative skills, and his deep connection with the people of the Fifth District. He always started his speech by saying, "My highest honor was to be elected Congressman from the Fifth District." I believe that the voters recognized him as a great American.

We share that sense of wry Irish humor, but Tom's charm and wit were all his own. He was an extraordinary person and an irreplaceable friend. I am grateful to have known him.

Rest in peace.

(The Honorable John Lewis, United States House of Representatives, Fifth District of Georgia)

Mr. Lewis: Mrs. Foley, bless you.

There was a great minister, scholar, and abolitionist who lived in New England in the 19th century. His name was James Freeman Clarke, and he once made this statement: "A politician," he said, "thinks only of the next election; a statesman thinks of the next generation."

Speaker Tom Foley was a true statesman. He believed it was an honor to serve the public good, and he brought respect for the dignity of our democracy and the inspiration of our mandate as a Nation to every moment of his service. He believed it was our calling as Members of Congress to do what we could to preserve and help create a more perfect Union that has been in the making for almost 300 years.

In all of my years knowing Speaker Foley and seeing him on the floor or in small meetings, I never heard this man, this good man, speak or say a bad word about anyone. I just have a feeling that he was one who believed, if you couldn't say something good about someone, don't say anything at all.

As a leader, he believed he should build and not tear down, reconcile and not divide. He stood for the principles of diplomacy and mutual respect, even toward his opposition. He did not subscribe to the politics of personal destruction.

He knew that his work as Speaker, as a representative of the great State of Washington or as a legislator was bigger than his own personal values and ambition. He wanted to leave a record of accomplishment that would have a lasting impact on our society for generations to come. When he left the Speaker's chair, it was the end of an era, a period, in our history.

Maybe, just maybe, his passing at this moment in our history is just an elegant reminder of one simple truth: no leader is greater than the cause he serves, and when our lives are over, we will be remembered not for fame or fortune, but for how we helped or how we harmed the dignity of all humankind.

I will never forget this prince of a man who led by example and struggled to turn the tide of partisanship in Congress back to constructive debate on the great issues. Every leader, whether in politics or in the larger society, but every leader in America could do well to take a page from Tom Foley's book.

(The Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Democratic Leader of the United States House of Representatives)

Minority Leader Pelosi: Heather, Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. Vice President,

Mr. Vice President, how wonderful that Speaker Foley has two Presidents, two Vice Presidents, and the good wishes of President George Herbert Walker Bush that our distinguished Speaker quoted earlier. He could never probably have imagined that when he came to the floor on the first day to make his first floor speech. He said, "Public service is a free gift of a free people and a challenge for all of us in public life to do what we can to make our service useful for those who have sent us here." Few fulfilled that charge with more courage, more conviction, more civility than he.

I take great pride in the fact that he's the first Speaker to hail from west of the Rocky Mountains. He brought to Congress a fresh perspective and a powerful voice that would open doors of leadership to Members who represent the diversity of our country.

His first campaign was legendary in its civility. Before the election was even over, his opponent, Congressman Walt Horan, released a statement calling the campaign the cleanest he had ever seen in his 22 years in office. In that spirit, when Tom Foley came to Congress and as Speaker Foley, he made campaign finance reform a priority. He sent legislation to the President's desk that would ensure that our democracy was a government of, by, and for the people. Unfortunately, we could not override the President's veto, but Speaker Foley's commitment to a just democracy and fair elections serves us as an enduring challenge to this day.

Known for his ability to build consensus, Speaker Foley never compromised on the conviction to do right by the American people. When tragedy struck at the Fairchild Air Force Base Hospital in his district, this longtime defender of gun rights saw the need for sensible gun violence prevention laws. Speaker Foley brought that bill to the floor. He helped enact it—those bans—knowing that it would not be well received in his district. But he did what he believed, and he did it with courage.

He matched that dedication to principle and courage with a gift for diplomacy. Nearly 20 years ago, I was privileged—I don't know why I was on the list, but I was invited to attend a special dinner at the British Embassy to honor Speaker Foley for his leadership. As fate would have it, President Clinton, that was the day that you announced that you were going to grant a temporary visa to Gerry Adams. Just a coincidence.

Needless to say, the mood of the evening was tense. Speaker Foley, with his characteristic grace, reasoned that this step—no matter how disconcerting at the moment to them—was crucial to delivering an ever-elusive peace to Northern Ireland, Ambassador.

That remarkable ability to build bridges across great divides would serve him well as Speaker and, later, as U.S. Ambassador to Japan—something he took great pride in, as I know you did, Mr. Vice President. His judgment was impeccable and was respected, and many of us benefited from it.

For me, in September 2008, I attended a G-8 meeting of heads of Parliament, or Speakers—whatever they're called in their particular country. All of the participants were invited to lay a wreath at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial. I immediately called Ambassador Foley, as I called Vice President Mondale, to ask what I should do. He replied, "You must participate. You will be the highest-ranking American official." up until then, "to lay a wreath at the memorial. You cannot say no."

Now, that may seem easy now, but at the time, that was very strong judgment, as, again, the Vice President also gave me.

Such is the nature of a great man who believed, above all, in the purpose of public service. It's about respect. Diplomat, leader,

Speaker—Tom Foley was the quintessential champion of the common good. He spoke for the House he led and the country he so loved.

In his farewell speech—I started with his opening speech—in his farewell speech to the House, he said, "Congress is the place where we come together to speak the voices of America and democracy, and it is the voice that is found to echo resoundingly throughout the world." Throughout the world.

Heather, I hope it is a comfort to you that so many people mourn your loss throughout the world and are praying for you at this sad time. To you, Heather, and to the Foley family, thank you for sharing Tom with a grateful Nation. His voice will forever echo in our hearts, to all who strive to make a difference through public service.

As we count our blessings as a Nation, we know that God truly blessed America with the life and leadership of Speaker, Ambassador, and leader, Tom Foley.

(The Honorable Mitch McConnell, Republican Leader of the United States Senate)

Senate Minority Leader McConnell: Thank you all for being here. And, Heather, we honor you today. You were there all along, guiding and accompanying Tom across all the peaks and the valleys right to the end. We thank you for your spirit, your generosity, and your example, which enlivened this House, as well as your own, for many years. Welcome back.

Now, given Tom's famous equanimity, it is somewhat ironic that he decided to run for Congress in the first place. He actually did it in a moment of anger. The day was July 16, 1964. The Beatles had just returned to Liverpool after their first U.S. tour. President Johnson had recently signed the Civil Rights Act and was on his way to a landslide victory against Barry Goldwater that November. And a 35-year-old Tom Foley was having lunch at the Spokane Club in downtown Spokane.

A gifted lawyer from a prominent local family and a trusted aide to Scoop Jackson, Tom mentioned to the guys he was eating lunch with that he was thinking seriously about running for Congress—not this time, but the next time around. At which point, one of his lunch companions bluntly dismissed the idea out of hand and said:

"You'll never do it. You're like all young people. You think the party's going to come to you with a Tiffany tray and an engraved card and say, 'Please, we humbly beg you, run for Congress.' And that isn't the way it happens. People get to Congress by wanting to run for Congress. You've got excuses this year, and you'll have excuses next year and the year after that."

Well, Tom didn't like this little piece of armchair psychology one bit, and he was determined to prove them wrong. So he got up from the table, walked over to the library across the hall, stuffed himself into a phone booth, and called Western Union. Within minutes, a telegram had been sent to Senator Jackson back in Washington saying that Tom had just resigned his job and was headed to Olympia to file for a run.

Then Tom called his bank and found out he didn't have any money. His cousin Hank had to loan him the filing fee.

Oh, and the filing deadline was the next day.

So Tom had no cash, no plan, and virtually no time.

But he had the smarts. He had a sterling reputation. He had the backing of Senator Jackson. And now, he had the motivation.

And he did it, and for the next three decades, Thomas Stephen Foley would devote his life to the people of eastern Washington's Fifth Congressional District—with grace, intelligence, wit, and a profound respect for others, including his political adversaries,

and an abiding gratitude for the trust and confidence of the people he was elected to serve, from Walla Walla to Northport and all the wheat country and timber towns in between.

Tom always looked the part. Even his classmates at Gonzaga High School called him "the Senator." And I dare say that if most Americans were asked to conjure up in their minds the image of a Congressman, the man they'd like to see would be him. To most people, it seemed as though Tom were born to serve here. And in a remarkable 30-year congressional career, he proved they were right. He proved that he didn't just look the part, he knew the part, and he played it well.

Tom and I weren't on the same side on most issues. His faith in government was, shall I say, a little more robust than mine, but we shared a deep respect for the institution and a belief that working with the other side, particularly at a time of divided government, is no heresy when it enables you to achieve some good for the Nation.

That kind of comity is sometimes viewed as old fashioned around here, but that's never been true. The parties have always disagreed, but it hasn't kept them from working together from time to time to solve problems that we all recognize.

Tom knew that. He practiced it. He took flak from time to time for being a little too friendly with Republicans, but I don't think he ever doubted the wisdom of his approach, even in defeat. As Tom often said, "The first vote you need to earn is your own." It was a principle that served him very well, and it's one that I think says a lot about what the legacy of the gentleman from Spokane will be. We honor his service and his memory.

May we draw all the right lessons from both. (The Honorable Harry Reid, Majority Leader of the United States Senate)

Senate Majority Leader Reid: For 4 years, I served in the House of Representatives with Speaker Tom Foley. During the time I served there, he was the majority whip. I also served with the man who would succeed Speaker Foley as leader of the House, Speaker Newt Gingrich. Newt and I don't agree on too much, but when he wrote in last week's *Time* magazine that Tom Foley was a pragmatic man, a person of great integrity, and a genuine patriot, I couldn't agree more with Newt.

This is what Speaker Gingrich wrote: "I have nothing but fond memories of serving with Tom Foley. We worked together when we could, competed when we had to, and cooperated for the national interest as far as possible."

I, too, have fond memories of my time serving in the House with Tom Foley. I offer my condolences to Heather who, as we all know, had a strong voice in the House, at least when I was there. She was tremendous, always there available to help us; and she was his greatest influence politically in his whole life.

Tom learned his practical style of politics from his mentors, Senators Scoop Jackson and Warren Magnuson, who were both from the State of Washington. Speaker Foley gained his pragmatism from being a Member, as we've heard from Norm Dicks and others, as a Member and then chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, one of the Chamber's most bipartisan committees.

But I credit much of Tom's down-to-earth demeanor to his Western upbringing. You see, he was the first Speaker of the House of Representatives to be born west of the Rocky Mountains. He cut an imposing figure. He was a big man physically and had this wonderful smile and great voice. He was always gracious to young Members like me.

One day, when I reflect back, as we get a little older, and we've all had that experi-

ence, or most of us, you can't see like you used to, and somehow he didn't bring his reading glasses with him. And he was desperate. He had to read there. He was managing what was going on on the floor and he couldn't see. So I was the first person he saw, and he said, "Find me some glasses. I don't care where you get them." And I wanted to adhere to his wishes, so I didn't care where I got them. Somebody left them laying on a desk, and I grabbed them, and he was so happy to get those glasses because, as has happened to all of us, he just couldn't see and he needed to see. Well, it was my honor and pleasure to find him some glasses to help him see that day.

But a vision as to where the country needed to go he always saw clearly.

(The Honorable Robert H. Michel, Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, 1981-1995)

Mr. Michel: Heather, members of the family and President Clinton, President Obama, and all my former colleagues and friends of Tom, all of you, it was my good fortune to have visited Tom with my former right-hand man Billy Pitts a few days before Tom died. I am so grateful to Heather for making that visit possible.

We thought it was going to be just a visit of a couple of minutes, and it ended up we were speaking for an hour about the days gone by, not unlike so many others we had over a relationship of more than 40 years. We both were able to say our piece in an atmosphere of mutual respect, open-mindedness, and, most of all, trust.

As I said in an article in *The Post* the other day, when Tom became Speaker, he suggested that we get together once a week, talk over the affairs of the House, one week in my office and the next in his, something that had never been done before. While we disagreed over policy and jostled with each other politically, the meetings were highly productive because underlying them was the faith and trust we had in each other. We could talk about anything, knowing that our discussions would remain private unless we decided otherwise. I don't think there is anything more important in the relationship between political leaders than trust.

Never was that bond tested more than it was in January 1991 when I implored Tom to bring to the House floor a resolution that Steve Solarz of New York and I had introduced authorizing then-President Bush to engage in military action in Operation Desert Storm to drive Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. I was convinced that Tom opposed military intervention, and I know that a good many of his caucus were strongly opposed as well. It was an exercise of political courage and personal decency for Tom to agree to bring the resolution up for an open debate and recorded vote under those circumstances, but he did.

We had one of the most spirited, but civil and informative, debates in which I had been privileged to participate in all my 38 years in Congress. We prevailed in the final outcome that day, but I would have been proud of the House and proud of our Speaker regardless, because the House demonstrated to the world that it was truly a deliberative and democratic body.

Tom and I always struggled to find common ground between our two sides. When there were issues upon which we could not agree, we could at least use common courtesy in the way we conducted our politics. That isn't just good manners; it is good politics.

But win, lose, or compromise, the way we argue can be as important, in the long run, as the decisions we reach.

I so admired Tom's grace and civility. I also admired his understanding and natural

feel for the personality and the distinctive culture of the institution. He was so dedicated to its preservation and protection. Tom was chosen to lead the House in a very difficult time. Through it all, he was a gentleman of the House and a fair and honest broker and a worthy adversary.

And maybe we both knew that our days were numbered. We were too conditioned by our personal and political upbringing to assume that we had the market cornered on political principle or partisan superiority. We knew, too, that there would always be a distinction and separation between campaigning for office and serving in office. We were, I guess, pupils of the old school.

Tom knew that a House Member has three essential jobs: to deliberate, to debate, and to be effective. He knew that if we wanted to be effective in the House, you just can't go around shouting your principles; you have to subject those principles to the test of open debate against those who do not share those principles. But true debate is not possible unless the Golden Rule is applied, which simply means that you treat your fellow Members the way you, yourself, want to be treated. Tom believed in that rule, and he practiced it from the day he came to the House and all during his time as Speaker of the House.

Tom Foley was proud to be a Member of this House. I share that deep pride in this great institution, and I guess that is one reason we were able to work together. We both saw the House of Representatives not as a necessary evil, but as one of the great creations of a free people.

On our last day in Congress, on November 29, 1994, Tom did me the great honor of inviting me to the Speaker's podium to preside over the House while he gave his farewell remarks from the well. Incidentally, that was the first time in 40 years a Republican had been on that rostrum. When we stood side by side at the podium on that last day of the 103rd Congress, we knew that we were icons, I guess, of a bygone era. As we visited for the last time 20 years later, I think we felt good about that. We both took great pride in knowing we had made things happen, that we found good ways to solve difficult problems and make the House a working institution.

Now Tom takes his place among the great public servants immortalized in this Hall of Statues. He is most worthy of a presence here. I know, because of his great love for this institution, that his spirit will dwell here forever. I only hope that the legislators who now walk through here each day, so consumed by the here and now, will feel his spirit, learn from it, and be humbled by it.

That's what I have to say in honor of my dear friend, Tom Foley.

(The Honorable William J. Clinton, 42nd President of the United States)

President Clinton: Mr. Michel may be 90 years old, but he has the spirit of a man half his age and the wisdom of one 10 times his age. We thank him for his remarks.

Heather, I thank you, and, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for giving those of us who worked with, knew, and cared about Tom the chance to be here today. I thank you, Heather, for all you did to make his work possible and better.

Mr. President, thank you for being here, and Mr. Vice President, Vice President Mondale, and all the others who have spoken before me.

Shortly after I was elected President, I invited Speaker Foley and Leader Gephardt to come to Arkansas to see me to tell me everything I didn't know that was about to happen to me, which Tom Foley proceeded to do in that calm, restrained, balanced, lyrical way.

Tom told me not to be lulled by Bob Michel's friendliness, that he was a very

tough adversary, but I could make a deal with him. He told me not to be intimidated, Mr. Speaker, by your bellicosity because you were a brilliant politician, but in the end, we would find a way to do business. He turned out to be right about both things.

His leadership made possible things that mattered to me a lot. Being President is a matter of trying to do what you promised to do when you ran, trying to respond to legitimate impulses that are coming out of the political system across the range, and trying to deal with the unanticipated developments. And if you ignore any of them, you cannot prevail. And if you can't work with the Congress, it's very difficult.

Tom Foley, therefore, was pivotal in our landslide victory for my economic plan and deficit reduction plan, because we won by one vote in the House. And that runaway victory was made possible by the Speaker and everybody else that voted for it. But also, we just celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Family Medical Leave law, the 20th anniversary of AmeriCorps. They are now part of the pillars of our sense of common citizenship.

Now, I have had Republicans and Democrats come up to me and tell me what a difference the family leave law made for them; young people who belong to both political parties who believed in citizen service and participated in AmeriCorps. He helped make those things possible, too.

And one of the things that I always appreciated about him and marveled at how he could be brutally honest in the kindest way.

It is true, as Leader Pelosi said, that he had a conversion of sorts on the whole question of assault weapons because of an experience he had, but he was very clearheaded. He told me when we succeeded, in no small measure thanks to the leadership of then-Senator Biden, and putting the assault weapons ban back in the crime bill, he said, "You can leave this in here but there will be a lot of blood on the floor if we pass this. Many of us will not survive."

I will never forget the argument I had with him. I said, "Tom, I'm from Arkansas. Both my Senators voted for this. I'm still going to carry it next time." He said, "Yeah." He said, "In 4 years. It's the same thing with your economic plan. People will see that it works and people will see that they did not lose their guns and they still got to defend their homes and go hunting and be in sports shooting contests, but we all have to run before they know any of that. We have enough uncertainty now. If you put this in there, there will be a lot of carnage."

And I thought he was wrong, but he was right. And he lost that election by 4,000 votes. I would be a wealthy man if I had a dollar for every time in the last 20 years I have found my mind drawn to that conversation.

Was it worth his public service? We had 8 years of declining violent crime for the first time in the history of the country. We did prove that it did not interfere with people's Second Amendment rights, but the price was high.

What I want to tell you is, appropriate today, that Tom Foley, as nice as he was, as civil as he was, as much as he loved his colleagues of both parties, was one tough guy. This is a man who took up martial arts in his sixties. Now that I am there, I respect it even more.

He risked the broken bones and the torn ligaments and everything. He was tough and he walked clear-eyed into the House, and we put those votes together and the crime bill passed. And those of us who supported it at least think America was much better off as a result. But he knew that, even in the spirit of bipartisanship and compromise, being in public service and making difficult decisions

was inevitable and not free, and he paid the price.

Before I came here, I read all the letters that Tom Foley and I wrote to each other. That is a great thing about having a library. Somebody will dig that stuff up for you. Now, here is the one that means the most to me. It says the most about him. He loved being in the House. It hurts to lose anytime, but it really hurts if you're the Speaker, and he knew his district, it turned out, way better than I did, at least 4,000 votes better than I did.

Bob Michel talked about what they did on November 29, 1994. This letter was written to me on November 16, 1994, signed by Tom Foley and Dick Gephardt and Bob Michel and Newt Gingrich, asking that the administration send to the lame-duck session of Congress the legislation to implement the general agreement on terrorism and trade which established the World Trade Organization which I believe has played a major role in lifting more people out of poverty in extreme circumstances in very poor countries, in the last 20 years, than anything else.

He was, in short, dying inside, heartbroken, and he still showed up for work, and he still believed that the purpose of political service was to get the show on the road.

I will never forget this letter as long as I live. Dick was hurt, too. He was going from majority to the minority, but Tom Foley had lost his seat in a district he loved. I talked to him about the wrinkles and curves of that district I don't know how many times. But he was doing his job.

I asked him to go to Japan, just as I asked Vice President Mondale to go to Japan, for a very simple reason. After our wartime conflict, they became one of our greatest allies and one of the greatest forces for democracy and security and freedom and growth in the world. They had a tough time in the 1990s. They had their collapse well before we did, and I always believed that the rest of the world was underestimating the Japanese people, their brilliance, their creativity, their technology, their resilience, and I wanted them to know that America still cared.

And when Fritz Mondale was there and when Tom Foley was there, they knew America cared.

So I leave you with this. I think they had a good time there, and I think they enjoyed it. I know he did. There were seven Japanese Prime Ministers in my 8 years as President. We are not the only people that have turmoil. The best politician was Prime Minister Obuchi. Tragically, as a young man he had a stroke. He endured for 43 days after his stroke, and when he died I suppose in a busy world full of things to do, it was something of an anticlimax. I was appalled when I was the only leader of a major country that came to his funeral. But I flew all the way to Japan, spent 7 hours, so that I could go. I liked him, I admired him, and I thought he had set forth a direction that gave Japan the best chance they had to succeed until Mr. Mori took office.

At the end of the funeral, young Japanese women appeared with trays of flowers, and in the site, his ashes were on a high wall that was totally made of flowers of the rising sun, and every person there, beginning with his wife, went up and bowed to his ashes and put a flower on the table until thousands and thousands and thousands of flowers were there creating a great cloud.

He was succeeded as Prime Minister by one of his close allies, and the ally said this—Tom Foley and I stayed there for hours and then we went home and watched the rest of it on television until every person had put their flower there, a testimony to the importance of citizenship and believing in the in-

stitutions of your country. But the current Prime Minister said this of his friend, "I wonder if he ever dreamed, and if my friend dreamed, I wonder what his dreams were. Whatever they were, I hope they have all now come true."

I did not know Tom Foley well enough to know if he ever dreamed, or if he did, what he dreamed. But I know when he sat with me that day and watched that sacred experience, I saw the well of common humanity we all share across all of our interesting differences.

He gave his life to our country, and I hope his dreams have all come true.

(The Honorable Barack H. Obama, President of the United States)

President Obama: To Heather and the Foley family, to Tom's colleagues and friends, President Clinton, Vice President Mondale, former Speakers, and those who preceded me, I am honored to join you today to remember a man who embodied the virtues of devotion and respect for the institution that he led, for the colleagues that he served alongside, and, most importantly, for the citizens that he had the honor to represent.

Unlike so many of you, I did not have the privilege of knowing Tom personally. I admired him from afar. But like millions of Americans, I benefit from his legacy. Thanks to Tom, more children get a head start on success in school and in life, more seniors receive better health care, more families breathe easier because they know their country will be there for them in times of need. And all of them—all of us—are indebted to that towering man from Spokane.

I think, in listening to the wonderful memories that have been shared, we get a sense of this man, and we recognize his humility. He often attributed much of his success to good luck—and he may have had a point. Leader McConnell told the story about his first race. There were a couple of details that got left out. On the way to Olympia to file the paperwork for his first congressional campaign, apparently Tom blew out a tire, so he and some friends hitchhiked to a service station to get it fixed. And then, as they approached the outskirts of the city, they ran out of gas, so they pushed the car up the hill, coasting into town just before the deadline. And Tom went on to win that race by a resounding 54 votes.

So there's no question that there may have been some luck of the Irish operating when it came to Tom Foley, as well as incredible stamina. But what led him to make history as the first Speaker of the House from west of the Rockies was not luck. It was his hard work, his deep integrity, and his powerful intellect, and, as Bob Michel so eloquently and movingly stated, his ability to find common ground with his colleagues across the aisle. And it was his personal decency that helped him bring civility and order to a Congress that demanded both and still does.

Which brings me to a final point. At a time when our political system can seem more polarized and more divided than ever before, it can be tempting to see the possibility of bipartisan progress as a thing of the past—old school, as Bob said. It can be tempting to wonder if we still have room for leaders like Tom; whether the environment, the media, the way that districts are drawn, and the pressures that those of us in elected office are under somehow preclude the possibility of that brand of leadership. Well, I believe we have to find our way back there.

Now, more than ever, America needs public servants who are willing to place problem-solving ahead of politics, as the letter that President Clinton held up indicates, as the history of the crime bill shows. We are sent here to do what's right, and sometimes doing

what's right is hard and it's not free; and yet that's the measure of leadership.

It's important for us who feel a responsibility to fight for a cause to recognize that our cause is not advanced if we can't also try to achieve compromise, the same way our Founders saw it—as a vital part of our democracy, the very thing that makes our system of self-government possible. That's what Tom Foley believed. That's what he embodied. That's the legacy that shines brightly today.

On the last day that he presided as Speaker, Tom described what it should feel like to serve the American people in this city. He spoke about coming to work in the morning and catching a glimpse of the Capitol. And he said that it ought to give anyone a thrill, a sense not only of personal satisfaction, "but very deep gratitude to our constituents for the honor of letting us represent them." And Tom never lost that sense of wonder.

It's interesting—as I read that passage, what he wrote, the first time I visited Capitol Hill, Tom Foley was Speaker. I was a very young man and I was doing community work, and I remember seeing that Capitol and having that same sense of wonder. And I think now about Tom Foley being here, doing that work, and inspiring what might have ultimately led me to be interested in public service as well.

When we're standing outside these magnificent buildings, we have that sense of wonder and that sense of hope. And sometimes the longer you're here, the harder it is to hang on to that. And yet Tom Foley never lost it—never lost that sense of wonder, never lost the sense of gratitude. What a privilege he felt it was to serve. And he never forgot why he came here—on behalf of this Nation and his State and the citizens that he loved and respected so much.

And so, as a country, we ought to be grateful to him. And to Heather and to the people of the great State of Washington, thank you so much for sharing Tom with us.

God bless Tom Foley. God bless the United States of America.

Speaker Boehner: Mr. President and to all of our speakers, thank you for your testimonials.

In keeping with tradition, at this time, I would like to ask Leader Pelosi to join me as we present Mrs. Foley with a flag flown over the Capitol on the day of the Speaker's passing and a copy of House Resolution 383, a resolution expressing the House's sincerest condolences.

(Presentation made.)

(Mrs. Heather Foley, wife of the Honorable Thomas S. Foley)

Mrs. Foley: Thank you, President Obama and President Clinton. I so appreciate you coming to honor and celebrate Tom's life.

Thank you, Norman Dicks and Jim McDermott, our wonderful friends. Let me acknowledge Congressman Lewis and former Congressman and Republican leader Bob Michel, who have both always been great friends to Tom and me.

And of course, I thank Senator Harry Reid and Senator Mitch McConnell for traveling a long way from the Senate to the House to remember my husband.

Also, I want to thank the Special Envoy from Japan, Minister Masahiko Komura and Ambassadors Sasae, Anderson, and Westmacott, plus the diplomatic delegations, for coming.

I owe a special debt of gratitude to Speaker Boehner for making this memorial service possible. Without his caring and competent staff, this event would not have happened.

When my husband was Speaker, we had about one person who handled this kind of work. The Speaker has been most gracious and helpful, and I applaud him for that.

I want to say a few words about my husband. As you probably know, I worked for him for years as an unpaid staffer. I did not plan to do this when I married him in 1968. I was sort of wooed into being a volunteer for just a little while to see how things go, and I remained for the full time he was here. I should say that I stayed here unpaid, and that it was a great adventure. Every time I thought of leaving, he would suddenly assume a new position, and it was a great good fortune of my life to be along for the ride and to see what happened next.

Early on, I discovered that my husband was a wonderful teacher. David Barner has written the nicest note about this, and I think he was right on the mark. I can look back and say that his father taught him about fairness, patience, and all the virtues everyone has mentioned today.

There was a story that Tom's father, who was a superior court judge, could sentence you to death and you would thank him. But when I think back, and what I thought at the time is I'm not sure where his good judgment came from, how he understood the limits of power—and there are enormous limits to power—that we must all work together and how much courage he often displayed when defending what he believed was right. Some of it must have been the result of his Jesuit education and his experience as a debater.

A friend of his is here who knew him and debated with him, and he told me that at 16 he was just a wonderful, great man, even though he was just a young man at that time. I never knew really exactly why he always knew the right thing to say and do. Perhaps it was his honesty and his resolve to keep his word. I don't know.

I think back on our almost 45 years together, and I think of the long, long meetings that perhaps best displayed his ability to reason with people. One of them was in the late 1960s at Shadel Park High School in Spokane. Tom had accepted the challenge of a man whose name I think was Virgil Gunning who was opposed to any form of gun control, and he claimed that Tom was for every form of gun control. So Tom agreed to appear at this forum in this local high school, and Virgil ran ads in the newspapers and was able to attract—I think he also ran them on the radio and television—an audience of about 700 people. Tom stood on the stage for 5½ hours and answered all of Gunning's allegations with reasons that I never would have thought of. There were endless questions in the audience. There were bumper stickers waved about the Hungarians limited their guns and that's why they lost their freedom, something to that effect.

I can remember Tom saying that he was not for repealing laws that limited a citizen's use of cannons and rockets, that he didn't think you were entitled to have a missile silo right there in the backyard of your house.

At first, the audience was hostile, but at the end, Gunning made a fatal mistake. He asked everyone to stand up and then he pleaded for money to pay for the hall and the ads, and people who were already standing, they just walked out.

I had spent a good deal of my life overseas at this time, and I was mesmerized to watch this. It wasn't like, you know, dealing with the Pakistanis or going to school there or living in Greece or Egypt, as I had done. It was something very different.

I learned over the years, and I was able to see Tom reason with all kinds of people and with all kinds of interesting arguments. He could always see another side to something. I got to see him in action with Presidents and politicians on both sides of the House and both sides of the Capitol. He was some-

how able to walk others through their demands and show them where they were asking too much and where they might be right. He was not afraid to take a position that a constituent or a colleague might oppose and explain why.

I can remember the Pacific power administrator who came to get more goodies being told that it was time that the Pacific Northwest perhaps limited its demands and look in other directions to get more power. I'm sure they are still here asking for it, but anyway. But at the time, they agreed.

He was a man of principle. He was not afraid to compromise. He believed there was honor in compromising. When he nearly lost the election in 1980, he did not retreat to the life he enjoyed as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, as many would have done. Instead, he became Democratic whip and started his climb up the leadership ladder.

I was appalled. I had gotten used to his position as chairman, and I was on good terms with the staff. Suddenly, all of these people were going to lose their jobs. We couldn't take all of them with us to the whip office. The budget was not that large. So I got used to it, and then he moved up the ladder again and again.

It would have been the easy thing to stay as chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and I should have known that this extraordinary man was destined for extraordinary things. I'm afraid I've kept you too long. Thank you so much for coming to salute the life of a great man.

Thank you.

Reverend Conroy: Dear Lord, as we close our time together, send Your Spirit of peace and consolation upon us, who mourn the loss of the honorable former Speaker of the House, Tom Foley.

He was a glowing example, an icon of what it means to be a man for others. His decades of service to his home State of Washington, and to our great Nation, will be long appreciated by those whose lives are forever blessed by his life's work and dedication.

May Your angels come to greet our beloved Tom, and may those who mourn him here be consoled with the knowledge that for those who love You, everything is turned to good. Amen.

## RECOGNIZING THE GARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the Gary Chamber of Commerce as the organization celebrates the 6th annual Lakeshore Classic basketball tournament. In honor of this historic event, the Gary Chamber of Commerce is hosting a celebratory event and basketball tournament on Friday, November 29 and Saturday, November 30 at the Genesis Convention Center in Gary, Indiana.

The Lakeshore Classic will not only recall a remarkable moment in basketball history but will also remind us of the profound effect it had on society for generations to come. In 1955, the Indianapolis Crispus Attucks High School and the Gary Roosevelt High School basketball teams faced off in an astonishing game that left the sport of basketball changed forever. It was the first time in the history of our nation that two African American high

school teams would compete for a state championship. The game was historic and extraordinary, setting records that would remain for decades. The final score, 97 to 74, would make history as the most collective points ever scored in a championship game.

At the time, the impassioned players who participated in this game may have been thought of as the “forgotten Hoosiers” but are today honored with great prestige and have left an indelible mark on the game of basketball. I would like to take this time to recognize the members of the historic 1955 Gary Roosevelt team that have inspired the Lakeshore Classic. Those deceased, Maurice Everett, Arthester McCruiston, Johnnie Ford, Charles Ford, James Guyden, Vann Ligon, James Eubanks and Coach John D. Smith have since passed on, but their contributions will never be forgotten. Surviving members include Wilson “Jake” Eison, Jerome Morgan, Randolph Williams, Jerome Ward and Dr. Dick Barnett.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the Gary Chamber of Commerce, the organizers and sponsors of the 6th annual Lakeshore Classic, and the players who inspired the event. Their noteworthy commitment, leadership, and contributions have inspired generations to come. For enriching the quality of life in Northwest Indiana and throughout the country, they are to be commended.

#### RECOGNIZING THE CARLISLE INDIANS FOR WINNING THE TEXAS CLASS A BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

**HON. LOUIE GOHMERT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, recognition and rousing congratulations are due to the Carlisle High School Varsity Baseball Team in completing an outstanding season which concluded with the team's triumph in the 2013 Class A state baseball tournament.

Through hard work and determination, the Carlisle Indians defeated the Stamford Bulldogs with a final score of 6–1.

Within the first innings of the first state championship game in Carlisle's history, it was abundantly clear that the Indians were dominating the game. At the conclusion of the fifth inning and after twelve hits by the Indians, Carlisle already held a 5–1 lead over the Bulldogs thanks to an exceptional performance by the team's offense and defense.

The Indians maintained their lead through the seventh and final inning—granting the team the prestigious title of Texas State Baseball Champions.

The Carlisle Indians made history for their high school by bringing home Carlisle's first state title. Their success has been attributed to the excellent leadership of their athletic staff, their outstanding veteran pitching lineup, the reliability of their defense, and timely hitting when they had to have it. This season alone, the Indians produced 18 shutouts, and ultimately finished the season with an incredible record of 29–1.

The Carlisle Indians exemplify what it means to work as a team. The players and

staff seamlessly united their efforts to produce a sound performance that culminated with their capturing the victory. Their sportsmanship, humility, determination, hard work, and skill are to be commended, admired, and emulated.

The winning team was led to victory by an outstanding coaching and administrative staff including: Head Baseball Coach, Wesley Colley; Athletic Director and Assistant Coach, Rocky Baker; Assistant Coach, Cal Goss; Assistant Coach, Bob Tamplin; Manager, Ty Kennedy; Manager, Colby Draper; Strength and Conditioning Instructor, Clay Baker; Principal, Sarah Baker; and Superintendent, Michael R. Payne.

Great praise goes to the team members who played through and secured the team's first state title: Ty Baker, Kyle Byrd, Clay Allphin, Ben Goss, Caleb Colley, Shadow Sanders, Dylan Sanders, Cooper Grigsby, Jaylan Holland, Zach Brightwell, Michael Savala, Gunner Baker, Collin Gray, Justin McMurtry, Dalton Sanders, and Koltan Heim.

Accolades must also be given to the players' families and the entire community of supporters who reside in Rusk County, who embraced the warrior spirit for which the team was named. Without these devoted fans' support and encouragement, the Indians' road to the championship would have been much more difficult.

It is with great pride that I join the constituents of the First District of Texas in congratulating the players and athletic staff of the 2013 Class A Champion Carlisle High School Varsity Baseball Team. Their legacy is now recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that will endure as long as there is a United States of America.

#### RECOGNIZING MIKE BURNS FOR HIS SECOND RECEPTION OF DARDEN'S DIAMOND CLUB AWARD

**HON. DANIEL WEBSTER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize one of my constituents, Mike Burns, Managing Partner of the Seasons 52 in Orlando, for his reception of Darden's top honor—the Diamond Club Award. This is his second time receiving the Diamond Club Award for his passionate leadership and exemplary customer service.

Darden is the world's largest restaurant operating company. Diamond Club recognizes and celebrates the top 5% of restaurant leaders who demonstrate outstanding results by upholding Darden's strong values and achieving top financial performance in the company's previous fiscal year. I commend Mr. Burns for his dedicated work and positive impact on the Central Florida community.

#### SUPPORTING THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

SPEECH OF

**HON. SUZANNE BONAMICI**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 12, 2013*

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 196. Since the founding of the Republic, the right to an attorney in a federal criminal prosecution has been enshrined in the Bill of Rights, and fifty years ago the Supreme Court reiterated that commitment and applied it to the states in *Gideon v. Wainwright*. But though the Constitution, the Court, and the Criminal Justice Act establish this right, Congress still must provide adequate resources before it can be a reality.

Public defenders serve as the backbone of this constitutional promise. Federal public defenders ensure access to counsel and other necessary criminal defense services for those who are indigent. Public defenders not only help to maintain confidence in the nation's commitment to equal justice under the law, but also ensure the successful operation of the constitutionally based adversary system of justice through which Federal criminal laws and federally guaranteed rights are enforced. In addition, adequately funded federal public defenders save money for the federal treasury by reducing pre- and post-trial incarceration costs.

At the federal level, 81 public defender organizations nationwide represent 60 percent of all criminal defendants in the federal court system. In the judicial branch, where costs are heavily concentrated in personnel, the sequester cuts have led to furloughs, staff reduction through attrition, and as a last resort, layoffs. As a result, trials have been delayed and attorneys have been forced to take on even larger caseloads. This has an effect on the entire federal criminal justice system, delaying justice for everyone, whether innocent or guilty.

Although many federal agencies can choose to do less when fewer resources are available, the federal judiciary does not have the option to reduce its own workload when budget cuts threaten. In criminal matters, when the U.S. Attorney decides to prosecute an indigent defendant, the Constitution requires the government to provide assistance of counsel. As pointed out by Justice Anthony Kennedy before the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government on March 14, 2013, because the Constitution requires the court to appoint counsel for an indigent criminal defendant, if there are fewer public defenders available the court must employ private attorneys, often at a higher cost.

This resolution will pass the House overwhelmingly, as well it should. But today I challenge my colleagues to put real force behind their words and expressions of support for the Sixth Amendment right to counsel. I implore them to support full funding for the Federal Defender Services. I urge support for this resolution.



# ESTABLISHING A SYRIAN WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL?

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the two-year-old Syrian civil war has produced increasingly horrific human rights violations, including summary executions, torture and rape. Most recently, both government and rebel forces have targeted medical and humanitarian aid personnel. Snipers are reportedly targeting pregnant women and children. Since the Syrian civil war began, more than 100,000 people have been killed and nearly seven million people have been forced to leave their homes. By December of this year, it is estimated that neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq could see as many as 3.5 million Syrian refugees.

Those who have perpetrated human rights violations among the Syrian government, the rebels and the foreign fighters on both sides of this conflict must be shown that their actions will have serious consequences.

H. Con. Res. 51, introduced on September 9th, calls for the creation of an international tribunal that would be more flexible and more efficient than the International Criminal Court to ensure accountability for human rights violations committed by all sides. This hearing will examine the diplomatic, political, legal and logistical issues necessary for the establishment of such a court. Today's hearing will examine controversial issues such as sovereignty, the ICC versus ad hoc regional tribunals and the sponsorship of such a tribunal.

Perhaps the most famous war crimes tribunals were the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials—the post-World War II trials of Axis military officers and government functionaries responsible for almost unimaginable crimes against humanity. The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the former Soviet Union prevented the international cooperation necessary for war crimes tribunals to be convened by the United Nations. After the end of that international political conflict, there have been three particularly notable international tribunals to hold accountable those guilty of genocide or crimes against humanity: in the former Yugoslavia, in Rwanda and in Sierra Leone.

Each of these tribunals has achieved a level of success that has escaped the International Criminal Court. The Yugoslavia tribunal has won 69 convictions, the Rwanda tribunal has won 47 convictions and the Sierra Leone tribunal has won 16 convictions. Meanwhile, the ICC—costing about \$140 million annually—has thus far seen only one conviction.

The ICC process is distant and has no local ownership of its justice process. It is less flexible than an ad hoc tribunal, which can be designed to fit the situation. The ICC requires a referral. In the case of the President and Deputy President of Kenya, it was Kenya itself that facilitated the referral. That is highly unlikely in the case of Syria. Russia in the UN Security Council would likely oppose any referral of the Syria matter to the ICC, but might be convinced to support an ad hoc proceeding that focuses on war crimes by the government and rebels—one that allows for plea bargaining for witnesses and other legal negotiations to en-

able such a court to successfully punish at least some of the direct perpetrators of increasingly horrific crimes. And Syria, like the United States, never ratified the Rome Statute that created the ICC, which raises legitimate concerns about sovereignty with implications for our country which this panel will also address.

There are issues that must be addressed for any Syria war crimes tribunal to be created and to operate successfully. There must be sustained international will for it to happen in a meaningful way. An agreed-upon system of law must be the basis for proceedings. An agreed-upon structure, a funding mechanism and a location for the proceedings must be found. There must be a determination on which and how many targets of justice will be pursued. A timetable and time span of such a tribunal must be devised. And there are even more issues that must be settled before such an ad hoc tribunal can exist.

David Crane, one of today's witnesses, has suggested five potential mechanisms for a Syrian war crimes tribunal: An ad hoc court created by the United Nations; a regional court authorized by a treaty with a regional body; an internationalized domestic court; a domestic court comprised by Syrian nationals within a Syrian justice system; or the ICC.

Each of these first four models have some benefits—some more than others. The ICC can be ruled out, and a domestic court in the near future seems highly unlikely. However, we are not here today to decide which of these models will be chosen. Rather, our objective in a hearing I held last month was to promote the concept of a Syria war crimes tribunal whatever form it eventually takes.

Again, those who are even now perpetrating crimes against humanity must be told that their crimes will not continue with impunity. Syria has been called the world's worst humanitarian crisis. According to the World Health Organization, an epidemic of polio has broken out in northern Syria because of declining vaccination rates. One might reasonably also consider it the worst human rights crisis in the world today. Therefore, the international community owes it to the people of Syria and their neighbors to do all we can to bring to a halt the actions creating these crises for Syria and the region.

At last month's hearing, we assembled a distinguished panel to discuss the pros and cons of creating and sustaining a Syrian war crimes tribunal. This was not an academic exercise. We must understand the difficulties of making accountability for war crimes in Syria a reality. Therefore, we must understand the challenges involved so that we can meet and overcome them and give hope to the terrorized people of Syria. Their suffering must end, and the beginning of that end could come through the results of last month's proceeding.

## CONTINUING TO PUSH FOR MEDICAID EXPANSION

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the healthcare benefits low-income residents of Michigan can now access be-

cause of the state's expansion of Medicaid. I strongly encourage my colleagues to ask their respective governors to take similar measures to expand Medicaid.

In Michigan, this expansion will provide health insurance for thousands of Michiganders who need it most, while saving money and improving care for all of our citizens.

In 2014 alone, 320,000 individuals will be able to access Medicaid benefits, and by 2021, 470,000 Michiganders will be covered—dropping Michigan's uninsured population by nearly 50 percent.

Perhaps most beneficial is the fact that the state will actually save money since federal funds will cover 100 percent of the costs of this expansion for the first 3 years. Next year, the savings will be \$206 million and much of these savings will be put in a fund to cover Michigan's future health care liabilities, meaning there will be no net cost to the state for the next 21 years. Further, this expansion will save the state \$320 million in uncompensated care by 2022.

This means tax savings for every single tax-paying Michigander, as they will no longer be responsible for paying the medical bill of uninsured individuals who used to seek services at expensive emergency room facilities.

While many states are recognizing the irresistible benefits of Medicaid expansion, 25 states have yet to do so—apparently for ideological reasons. This summer, the Kaiser Family Foundation calculated that the Medicaid expansion would have twice the impact in the states that are leaning against expansion than those embracing it, exhibiting how incredibly positive it would be for those states to adopt expansion. If a state like my home of Michigan can recognize the benefits, I know others can as well. This is a common sense decision that will benefit every person, and even small businesses, in the states that have not yet expanded coverage.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage the 25 governors to see past the ideology and recognize the overwhelming benefit their constituents will reap by their actions to expand Medicaid.

## TRIBUTE TO DICK MORGAN

**HON. WM. LACY CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, Dick Morgan, who began his professional musical career as a child and spent decades as one of Washington's leading jazz pianists, died Oct. 20 in hospice care at the Village at Rockville retirement facility. He was 84 and resided in Silver Spring.

He had prostate cancer, his wife, Sylvia Morgan, said.

Since his arrival in Washington in 1960, Mr. Morgan had a long and steady career as a pianist in nightclubs, hotels and concert halls, including Blues Alley and the Kennedy Center. He recorded more than a dozen albums and performed over the years with many top singers and musicians, including Etta Jones, Joe Williams and Keter Betts.

He was known as a versatile, crowd-pleasing pianist who could embellish a large repertoire of tunes with improvised flourishes that

reminded many listeners of piano stars Oscar Peterson and Erroll Garner.

"Dick showed you that jazz is fun," David Einhorn, Mr. Morgan's bass player for 17 years, said Wednesday in an interview. "Dick was a guy who could bring you to tears and make you laugh and make you bounce in your seat, all in one song."

In the mid-1950s, when Mr. Morgan was working in Norfolk, the trombonist and bandleader Tommy Dorsey invited him to join his group in Las Vegas. The job was cut short when Dorsey died in 1956. During his time in Las Vegas, Mr. Morgan performed at a birthday party for Frank Sinatra, with Sinatra singing along with him.

By the late 1950s, Mr. Morgan had returned to Norfolk, where he often worked with Virginia-born guitarist Charlie Byrd, who helped launch the bossa nova craze of the 1960s. Byrd helped bring Mr. Morgan to Washington, where he was soon leading a trio at the old Showboat Lounge in Adams Morgan.

Saxophonist Julian "Cannonball" Adderley, then at the height of his fame, was so bowled over by what he heard from Mr. Morgan that he called his record label. Within a week, a recording crew came to Washington to capture Mr. Morgan in a live album, "Dick Morgan at the Showboat" (1960). His drummer on the recording, Bertell Knox, continued to work with Mr. Morgan for more than 50 years.

"I don't make any claims to be a first-class jazz pianist," Mr. Morgan told the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* in 2007. "I'm somebody that will immediately get immersed in the audience and get them to pay attention. That has carried me through the years. I play for the audiences—I don't play for me."

Richard Lewis Morgan was born June 5, 1929, in Petersburg, Va. By the time he was 5, he could play hymns from memory—after his mother had played them just once on the pump organ at his family's home.

Largely self-taught on piano, Mr. Morgan had his own radio show in Petersburg when he was 10. He learned mostly from older musicians passing through nearby Fort Lee, Va., and had an early encounter with bandleader Duke Ellington, who encouraged his budding career.

Mr. Morgan attended Virginia State University and played in an Army combo in the early 1950s.

He often had extended hotel and club engagements in the Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada and Puerto Rico, but Mr. Morgan became a Washington fixture, with long residences at the Top of the Town in Arlington, Pirate's Hideaway in Georgetown and, more recently, the Madison Hotel in downtown D.C.

In 1997, a *Washington Post* critic praised Mr. Morgan's album "After Hours," noting that he "taps into the essence of the blues" and "an engagingly blue mood envelops the listener, thanks to his rippling tremolos and leisurely paced turnarounds."

Mr. Morgan's final recording, the solo album "Bewitched," was released in 2010. He gave his last performance in April.

His first marriage, to the former Lois Josephine Fountain, ended in divorce. He was predeceased by a son from an earlier relationship, James Morgan, and a stepson, Roland Everett.

Survivors include his wife of 44 years, Sylvia Everett Morgan of Silver Spring; a daughter from his first marriage, Anita M. Harris-

Jones of Norfolk; a stepdaughter, L. Verlon Colwell of Washington; seven grandchildren; 10 great-grandchildren; and five great-great-grandchildren.

When he was approaching 50, Mr. Morgan returned to college at the behest of a friend, comedian Bill Cosby, and graduated in 1979 from the Washington program of Antioch College. He received a law degree from Howard University in 1983 but never pursued a legal career, preferring to stay at the piano.

"He really touched audiences because of how he understood the music and how he could convey what the music was saying," Steve Abshire, his guitarist for the past 29 years, said Wednesday. "He had a way of communicating the music that went straight to the heart."

#### ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY

### HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with the members of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc. to celebrate the centennial anniversary of their brotherhood, which is bound together under the ideals of scholarship and service.

When it was founded by A. Langston Taylor, Leonard F. Morse and Charles I. Brown at Howard University in the early days of 1914, Phi Beta Sigma was envisioned as a fraternal organization that would seek an inclusive membership of meritorious young leaders. Together the founders sought to build a brotherhood committed to serving the communities in which they were raised—empowering residents and bringing together friends and neighbors to create positive change.

One-hundred years later, Phi Beta Sigma has grown into a thriving international fraternal network, with hundreds of collegiate and alumni chapters and an impressive list of accomplishments. In the early part of the Twentieth Century, its members answered the call to serve their nation in the face of unprecedented challenges—fighting bravely in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War I and World War II. Phi Beta Sigma's members were at the forefront of the Harlem Renaissance, an incredible resurgence of the unique and rich cultural contributions African-American communities have made to our country. During the Great Depression, Phi Beta Sigma worked to ensure that a college education remained an attainable goal for America's African-American community by offering scholarships. And during the 1950s, members of Phi Beta Sigma were among the individuals leading the charge for Civil Rights in Selma, Alabama, and across the nation, including my distinguished colleague, Congressman JOHN LEWIS.

As a Member of Congress from the Greater Detroit region, I have the privilege of representing many Phi Beta Sigma members of the Alpha Alpha Beta Sigma, Nu Alpha Sigma and Xi Beta Sigma alumni chapters in the Greater Detroit area, as well as several collegiate chapters across the Southeast Michigan region. In their efforts to fulfill the mission of their brotherhood, they have supported organi-

zations like Forgotten Harvest that rescue and redistribute food to organizations that assist food insecure families in Michigan, been mentors to young men in the Big Brother program and the Boy Scouts of America, and assisted seniors with maintaining their households. Furthermore, they have undertaken endeavors that support HIV/AIDS education and awareness, created scholarship programs to increase access to higher education and that have increased the quality of living in communities across the Greater Detroit region. Most recently, Phi Beta Sigma has been at the front of a campaign to eliminate hazing in fraternities and sororities across our country.

In addition to the greater local chapters of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc. in the Southeast Michigan area, I also extend my congratulations to the Epsilon Tau Sigma, Pi Rho Sigma and Zeta Gamma Sigma alumni chapters, as well as the many collegiate chapters that serve other communities across Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to congratulate the Michigan members of the Phi Beta Sigma as they celebrate their centennial with their brothers from around the world. In one-hundred years, they have given rise to leaders that have been at the forefront of shaping our nation in the defining moments of the Twentieth Century and engaged in countless service projects that have increased the vitality of communities around the world. I know they must be very proud of this incredible milestone in their organization's history and I wish them many years of continued success in their service to our communities.

#### EXCHANGE OF LETTERS ON H.R. 3350, KEEP YOUR HEALTH PLAN ACT OF 2013

### HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,  
*Washington, DC, November 14, 2013.*

Hon. DAVE CAMP,  
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN CAMP: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3350, the "Keep Your Health Plan Act of 2013." As you noted, there are provisions of the bill that fall within the Committee on Ways and Means' Rule X jurisdiction.

I appreciate your willingness to forgo action on H.R. 3350, and I agree that your decision does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation.

I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 3350 on the House floor.

Sincerely,

FRED UPTON,  
*Chairman.*



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
Washington, DC, November 13, 2013.

Hon. FRED UPTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN UPTON: I am writing concerning H.R. 3350, the "Keep Your Health Plan Act of 2013," which may be scheduled for floor consideration this week.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code requires individuals to maintain minimum essential coverage or pay a penalty. Section 2(b) of H.R. 3350 modifies which health care plans would meet the requirement of minimum essential coverage. However, in order to expedite this legislation for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action on this bill. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 3350, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP,  
Chairman.

#### OPENING OF THE GOV. GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN COURTHOUSE

HON. ALAN S. LOWENTHAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the recent opening of the \$340-million Gov. George Deukmejian Courthouse in Long Beach is the culmination of nearly a decade of work. Part of the Los Angeles County Superior Court System, the new 531,000-square-foot glass-and-concrete structure replaces the current 55-year-old Long Beach courthouse that is the most outdated in the state and has been deemed seismically unfit.

The new Deukmejian Courthouse is 65 percent larger than the old courthouse, with 24 courtrooms and room to expand to 30. It is equipped with wireless Internet access throughout and space for five retail vendors to service the courthouse traffic.

For me, the road to the new Courthouse began nearly a decade ago in conversations between Los Angeles County Supervisor Don Knabe, Long Beach Mayors Beverly O'Neill and Bob Foster, myself and the then-presiding judge of the Long Beach courthouse, Brad Andrews. Judge Andrew's vision of a new courthouse for Long Beach was the driving force behind the building of a coalition of supporters for the project. This coalition would eventually grow to include a vast number of supporters including members of the public, the private sector and government. I am proud to count myself among the early members of this group.

Those early discussions about a new courthouse revolved around the understanding that under the existing state funding and procurement system, it would be 15–20 years before a new Long Beach courthouse could be built.

As this core group grew, it became clear that a public private partnership would be nec-

essary to fund the project as the state could not expend the hundreds of millions of dollars needed to build the courthouse.

With support primarily from Assemblymember Hector De La Torre, and California State Senators Joe Dunn, Dick Ackerman and Don Perata, I introduced in the California State Budget Act of 2007, Senate Bill 77 which granted the authority for the Judicial Council and Administrative Office of the Courts to investigate the use of a public-private partnership in the development of the Long Beach project.

The Long Beach courthouse is the first to be built as a public-private funding partnership, with the developer, Long Beach Judicial Partners, paying for the upfront construction costs.

The new building is an example of what can be accomplished when the state, county and local governments work together to accomplish something that the whole community can be proud of. Our new courthouse is beautiful. It will act as a magnet for further development in the area for years to come while serving as a shining example of cooperation and innovation.

#### GUO FEIXIONG AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last month I held a hearing that discussed China's detention of writer, activist, and self-trained legal advocate Guo Feixiong. A veteran of China's "rights defense" movement, Guo was criminally detained on August 8, 2013. We now know that he wasn't formally arrested until early September 2013. Guo's detention appears to be reprisal for his support of government transparency and calls for accountability. In recent months, Beijing has cracked down harshly on dozens of similar-minded advocates seeking political reforms.

Guo is not a newcomer to public advocacy or punishments. A former novelist and businessman, he first became widely known in 2005 for organizing protests of land seizures on the outskirts of Guangzhou city. In 2007, a Chinese court sentenced the outspoken Guo to five years' imprisonment on charges of illegal publishing. He and his supporters maintain the charges were fabricated to silence him and others. In late 2011, he was released. Since that time, he's continued to participate in China's "rights defense" movement. He's continued to express himself freely in the hopes of advancing human rights. He has protested along reporters fighting the Southern Weekly's heavy-handed-censorship and vocally supported recent calls for greater government transparency and an end to corruption.

Now, Guo is being held on charges of "assembling a crowd to disrupt order in a public place." This alleged crime—along with many others—is all-too-often used unjustly against the courageous men and women who want accountability or change. For simply asking for transparency, he is suspected of disrupting the harsh "order" Beijing enforces.

Notwithstanding China's own criminal procedural rules, authorities have denied Guo ac-

cess to a lawyer and have failed to properly notify his family. Once again, China continues to enforce its legal protections haphazardly when punishing or silencing those who advocate for change.

The hearing focused on the heroism and sacrifices of Mr. Guo. Sadly, Guo is one among many. In recent months, Chinese authorities have cracked down on dozens of human rights advocates participating in a so-called "New Citizens' Movement." The movement, which began forming last year, has been described as a loose network of like-minded, academics and lawyers who hold informal gatherings and promote various issues, including transparency and anti-corruption efforts.

These detentions signify Chinese citizens' growing resolve and Beijing's growing fears. Guo, and many others throughout China, want change. They want accountability, they want transparency, and they want justice. And, increasingly, they are willing to endure great risks and willing to sacrifice their own personal security to speak freely.

We were fortunate to be joined by Ms. Zhang Qing, Guo's courageous wife, and Ms. Yang Tianjiao, his wonderful daughter. We were also blessed to have with us two giants in the human rights field—Pastor Bob Fu and Mr. Chen Guangcheng who addressed the persecution of Guo and others and who also discussed more broadly the recent developments relating to freedom of expression in China.

With this current crackdown on Chinese human rights activists, it is important to understand the brave and bold people challenging the Chinese state. Inspiring figures like Guo put another heroic face on these detentions. This face, however, does more than just contextualize the current crackdown or add details to a prisoner file. It causes us to wonder about ourselves, our commitment to human rights, and the risks we are willing to take for those around us. Guo now faces an uncertain punishment, as we must determine our own human rights commitment to him and others.

In July 2013, Guo wrote about a 1989 Tiananmen activist now also facing the possibility of more prison time. He wrote, "[Zhao Changqing] is an important symbol of the 1989 generation, who, in the face of danger, takes action, bears responsibility, persists, pushes forward, and becomes more evolved. This is how one should behave and shoulder his fate!"

Despite the hardships and the odds, Guo reminds us that we must shoulder our responsibilities and our burdens. We are here today to accept our responsibility to Guo and these courageous Chinese human rights advocates. We hope that we can also "take action, bear responsibility, persist, push forward, and evolve" like these heroes. He reminds us that this is how we all should behave.

We hope that the Chinese Government is listening. We hope the Chinese citizens seeking change are listening. And, we hope Guo is listening. And we hope President Obama and our administration are listening and will do everything in their power to help free Guo and others fighting for human rights in China—so far that has not been the case.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to correct a vote I made on Wednesday, October 30, on H.R. 992, the Swaps Regulatory Improvement Act. I mistakenly voted for this legislation, when I intended to vote against it. I have a longstanding record of supporting robust banking regulations that protect taxpayers from risky trading activity. Significantly altering provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act before those reforms have been fully implemented is premature. I wish to clearly state for the record that I did not intend to vote for this legislation, and I look forward to continuing working for strong banking protections for the American people.

## CONGRATULATING PACIFICA INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN**

OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, forty years ago, Jose Camacho Tenorio, a visionary businessman of the Northern Mariana Islands, saw the need and the opportunity for a locally-owned insurance agency in our island community. In response, he founded Pacifica Insurance Underwriters.

1973 was an exciting time in our islands. The Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America was in the midst of being negotiated. Commercial hotels were beginning to rise. Japanese tourists and investors were just starting to appear on our shores.

Yet we were still very much in our economic infancy. Insurance coverage of any sort was difficult to obtain. Many individuals and many developing businesses did not even appreciate the value of insurance. Under these circumstances, I took great commitment and some courage to make the financial investment necessary to form Pacifica Insurance Underwriters.

The late Mr. Tenorio, affectionately known as "Joeten," took up the challenge, and working with the family of a business associate, Pete Ada, Jr. of Guam, and with the Tokugoro Kuribayashi family of Japan, established Pacifica Insurance Underwriters and installed Joseph Screen, a former official of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as the company's first corporate executive.

Pacifica then teamed up with Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., a formidable Japanese insurer, and, as that company's general agent in the Northern Mariana Islands, began offering property and casualty, liability, and automobile insurance to businesses and individuals.

Over the years, Pacifica's business has grown: adding marine and workmen's compensation insurance, medical, dental, and vi-

sion plans, as well as term and whole life policies. Along the way, Pacifica entered into other general agency agreements with respected regional insurance companies Pacific Guardian Life and Century Insurance.

Throughout these four decades, Pacifica has lived up to the great responsibility of every insurer: Whether addressing a health issue, repairing a car, or recovering from natural or manmade disaster, when the need arises, they have been there for their customers.

In addition to writing thousands of policies annually across all lines of insurance, Pacifica has honored the legacy of its founders by becoming a valued corporate partner in our community. Still owned by its founding families and still run by Joeten's descendants, the company donates directly to schools, environmental groups, religious organizations, and other good causes. Pacifica makes substantial charitable donations through the Joeten Charitable Foundation. And its owners and employees individually lend their hands to a wide variety of community projects and events.

The Northern Mariana Islands has seen its share of economic highs and lows. In recent years, particularly, the insurance market has become more challenging, with increased competition, a decline in population, and a decreasing number of businesses. Through it all, Pacifica has remained consistent in its commitment to its employees, its customers, and our community.

We all feel proud when we witness a home-grown company with humble beginnings do well. So, please, join me in congratulating the owners and employees of Pacifica Insurance Underwriters on their fortieth anniversary, and in wishing them another forty years of success and growth.

## SUPPORT FOR PASSAGE ON H. RES. 402

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I join my fellow Co-Chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, Representatives MARCY KAPTUR and JIM GERLACH in rising today to support the passage of H. Res. 402, supporting the European aspirations of the people of the European Union's (EU) Eastern Partnership countries, and to express continued support for Ukraine as it moves closer to signing the EU Association Agreement.

In order for Ukraine to progress democratically and economically, it is imperative that the conditions of this agreement, as jointly initiated by the EU and Ukraine, are fully met—in law and in practice.

The critical November 28–29 Eastern Partnership Summit in Vilnius, Lithuania is quickly approaching, bringing with it the deadline for signing the Association Agreement. Accordingly, we urge the U.S. Department of State to advance all appropriate opportunities for cooperation with Ukraine to address the remaining required reforms, including electoral and rule of law reforms as well as issues related to selective justice, particularly the release of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. Along with the clear democratic and economic benefits, we believe these reforms, coupled

with international monitoring and oversight, provide the best opportunity to ensure free and fair elections in Ukraine in 2015 and beyond.

Consistent with our support for H. Res. 402, we applaud the EU's progress—much of it through the Eastern Partnership program—in helping to build democratic, prosperous, and stable societies throughout Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Building on that progress is in the national interest of the United States; consequently, we call on the U.S. Department of State to direct needed resources to help support Ukraine's European choice.

## KEEP YOUR HEALTH PLAN ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 15, 2013*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 3350, the so-called "Keep Your Health Plan Act of 2013." This bill is not a fix to the problems that have arisen because insurance companies are canceling plans that are insufficient to qualify under the new Affordable Care Act standards or are not viewed as economically viable and worth offering.

Instead, this bill will raise premiums in insurance marketplaces and undermine the overall market reforms that Obamacare is designed to remedy. Yesterday, President Obama offered a better solution than this bill, to address these issues.

As one of the few members that were here during the creation of Medicare, I remember first-hand the tactics used by those opposed to its creation. While this is a very different time and context in history, the vehemence of the opposition has its parallels.

Let me remind you that Medicare was once described by George H.W. Bush as "socialized medicine" and Ronald Reagan once stated that, "one of these days you and I are going to spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it once was like in America when men were free."

Today, Republicans have done little but resist and fear-monger in opposition to Obamacare's implementation. These conservatives see H.R. 3350 as "a metaphorical bullet to the gut of Obamacare." James Capretta, a conservative health care policy expert at the Heritage Foundation and American Enterprise Institute, described it as having an "end result that would be one more step toward fully reversing" what he describes as the "catastrophic mistake of Obamacare." And even Leader JOHN BOEHNER has argued that it is part of a larger strategy to "stop this law."

Although, Medicare has issues that need to be addressed, it has dramatically improved access to health care for America's seniors, leading to longer and healthier lives, reducing poverty, desegregating southern hospitals, and becoming one of the most popular government programs. From my own political experience, I can safely say that once in place and allowed to operate as designed, Obamacare will have a similarly positive affect.

Allowing H.R. 3350 to pass would be a step backward in the advances we have made in

curbing healthcare costs and expanding access. The increase in grandfathered plans this bill allows would open the door to the cherry-picking by health insurance companies that Obamacare is designed to eliminate. Encouraging younger, healthier, and cheaper-to-cover adults to withdrawal from the Marketplaces will cause premiums within the Marketplaces to substantially increase.

The bill would also allow insurers to continue to offer plans that don't include essential health benefits, don't comply with the requirement banning annual caps on coverage, aren't subject to premium rate reviews to determine whether their premiums are reasonable, allow discrimination against people with pre-existing conditions, and force women to pay more than men for the same coverage. These are many of the past problems of the private insurance industry that Obamacare was specifically designed to correct.

Further, it would cause major delays in the start of coverage because insurers would need to establish and file new rates to state insurance departments for review. This would impose major delays to Obamacare's implementation, which is the ultimate goal of this bill and the Republican agenda.

Mr. Speaker, this is the 46th attempt by Republicans to vote to undermine and effectively repeal the Affordable Care Act. I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 3350, but in support of Rep. MILLERS' Motion to Recommit which legislates the President's position. I encourage all my colleagues to do the same.

#### THE CONTINUING THREAT OF BOKO HARAM

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Nigeria is one of the United States' main allies, African trading partners, and a major economic and political force beyond the African continent. Unfortunately, it continues to be plagued by terrorist forces whose reach extends beyond the borders of that country. Last week, I held a hearing to examine the extent to which the organization known as Boko Haram and its affiliates pose a threat to Nigeria and the region, as well as the United States, and the rest of the international community.

Boko Haram is a Nigerian terrorist group whose name in Arabic means "people committed to the propagation of the Prophet's teachings and jihad." The name "Boko Haram" is a translation from Hausa meaning that conventional education (boko) is forbidden (haram). Because of its repeated attacks against Christian targets during holy days such as Christmas and Easter, Boko Haram is seen by some as principally an anti-Christian organization. In the last year alone, Boko Haram terrorists are believed to have killed 1,200 Christians in Nigeria. In fact, it is estimated that more than 60 percent of Christians killed worldwide because of religious intolerance die in Nigeria. This year alone, according to Emmanuel Ogebe, one of today's witnesses, 53 Christian churches have been attacked, and 216 people were murdered by terrorists in them.

However, it would not be a completely accurate interpretation of the facts to assume that what is happening in Nigeria is just a Muslim-Christian conflict.

In the past two years, two subcommittees have sent staff delegations to investigate the Boko Haram threat, and this past September Gregory Simpkins, the Africa subcommittee's staff director, and I visited Abuja and Jos to further look into this matter. We found that the truth of this organization is much more complex than is widely understood. Although exact numbers were not made available to us, Boko Haram is definitely targeting other Muslims who don't agree with their views. Muslim religious leaders who criticize the terrorist violence are themselves made targets. What must be prevented is a growing inability for Christians and Muslims to work together to meet their common threat.

According to various reports, Boko Haram began in 2003 when about 200 university students and unemployed youth created a camp in Yobe State near the Niger border to withdraw from what they considered the corrupt, sinful and unjust Nigerian Government, and their community was supposedly founded on Islamic law. The group was then known by the nickname the Nigerian Taliban. Violent clashes with Nigerian security forces nearly destroyed the group several times, but its charismatic leader, Mohammed Yusuf kept the group alive until his death while in police custody in July 2009.

Since Yusuf's death, there have been various spokesmen but one person who is believed to be the nominal leader: Abubakar Shekau. Furthermore, a breakaway group known as Ansaru has appeared on the scene.

The proliferation of voices speaking for Boko Haram and the new faction lead some to believe this is not a coherent organization. We learned that it is actually a very sophisticated organization operating in cells disconnected from each other but coordinating at a high level. While there are those acting in the name of Boko Haram for their own purposes, this terrorist group is organized, albeit in an unconventional manner.

Some also believe this group is purely a domestic terrorist group operating in Nigeria. We found that to be a false assumption as well. Boko Haram/Ansaru does wage attacks on the Nigerian Government and other domestic targets. Nevertheless, their actions prove their participation in the global jihad movement that wages violent war worldwide to establish their skewed version of Islam as the prevailing religion globally. Various actions, such as the bombing of the United Nations Abuja office in August 2011, and numerous statements from Boko Haram spokesmen indicate their international intent. This international focus has been confirmed by American and Nigerian intelligence information.

The three criteria for an organization to be declared a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the U.S. Government are: 1) it must be a foreign organization, 2) it must engage in terrorist activity and 3) it must threaten the security of United States nationals, U.S. national security or the economic interests of the United States. Clearly Boko Haram/Ansaru meets that test. This is why I have introduced H.R. 3209 to urge the Administration to declare Boko Haram a Foreign Terrorist Organization. This measure would better provide tools for stopping those who currently provide funding or

other support for this murderous, terrorist organization, and I welcome the State Department's enactment today of this designation.

Our government has provided training and other assistance to the Nigerian government to battle this terrorist threat. Unfortunately, the past brutality demonstrated by the Nigerian security forces, as well as the inability of Nigerian security forces to collaborate with one another, have prevented this effort from being as successful as it should be. In far too many cases, the Nigerian government itself has actually turned local people in the North against its effort to end the terrorist threat. By its ineffectiveness, the Nigerian security forces have pushed Nigerian Christians and Muslims to form their own militias to protect themselves from terrorists and each other. In the long run, this development makes eventual reconciliation of Nigeria's various religious and ethnic communities more difficult.

At last week's hearing, we had with us the administration's point person for our government's effort to help end the terrorist threat in Nigeria, a leading Nigerian Muslim spokesman against this terrorism, a Nigerian Christian expert on this terrorist threat, an American-based expert on this violence and a survivor of the Boko Haram threat. The survivor, Mr. Habila Adamu, was challenged to renounce his Christian faith. When he refused, he was shot by terrorists and left for dead. Miraculously, he survived and joined us last week with one of the most inspiring examples of faith any of us will ever hear.

I hope last week's hearing will provide a fuller understanding of this terrorist threat and explain why declaring Boko Haram/Ansaru as a Foreign Terrorist Organization as part of our government's effort to end this menace and its ongoing financial support was such a necessary decision.

#### HONORING JEROLD "JERRY" KLEIN

**HON. LOIS FRANKEL**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jerold "Jerry" Klein who earned an Air Medal, Bronze Star, and Silver Star for his heroic service as a soldier in the Vietnam War. On Monday, November 11, Jerry was the first veteran to be honored on CBS 12's week-long segment, Veteran Hall of Honor. Jerry is a remarkable member of our community, and I am proud to represent him in Florida's 22nd District.

Jerry has been an unrelenting ambassador for veterans, spending most of his time as a veterans' services volunteer. He helped establish the Palm Beach Veterans Court and earlier this month served as the Co-Grand Marshal in the West Palm Beach Veterans Day Parade, which drew thousands of veterans and civilians to the downtown area.

Before Jerry was fighting for our veterans here in South Florida, he was fighting for our country in Vietnam. On May 1, 1968 Jerry helped rescue comrades in combat. "My company was ambushed in the A Shua Valley which is on the Laotian border," Jerry recalls. "We took about a dozen casualties. On that day I was involved in helping to rescue a number of my comrades and months later I was

told that I was being awarded the 3rd highest award for valor that the nation can grant—the Silver Star.”

In honor of his service to our nation, I am proud to recognize Jerold Klein and thank him for his commitment to the South Florida community of veterans.

#### OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

### HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$17,189,547,404,790.46. We've added \$6,562,670,355,877.38 to our debt in 4 years. This is \$6.5 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

#### IN MEMORY OF DR. NOHAD TOULAN AND DIRICE MORONI TOULAN

### HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out to Mariam and Omar, to the extended Toulan family, to their Portland State family whose lives have been touched by the service commitment of Nohad and Dirce Moroni Toulan. Indeed, Portlanders who never knew them have benefited from their presence in our community for almost 40 years.

The Toulans were a unique power couple not just in Portland, but with influence around the world. Indeed, they were an international power couple; he from Egypt, she from Argentina. They accepted international assignments, as when he became the first planning director for the greater Cairo region.

He had been an advisor to the United Nations development program and to local and foreign governments. Most significant was his 20-month assignment directing the preparation of the comprehensive regional plan for the holy city of Mecca. They were amazing assignments for an amazing man.

It was my honor to have met him when he first arrived in Portland in 1974. I was working in the president's office at Portland State University then when he began the most critical chapter in the development of Portland State as a true urban university.

It is hard to think of all the ways the Toulans contributed to the evolution of our modest continuing education center for returning veterans to the establishment of a vital, strong, thriving university with particular expertise in urban studies.

Dr. Toulan was a renaissance man: a scholar, planner, and academic leader, a force in the community for human rights, sound foreign policy, and protecting the planet. There is a

reason his name graces the School of Planning and Public Policy at Portland State. No one contributed more to the emergence of one of the outstanding academic outposts in America dealing with planning, livability, transportation, and how we knit these elements together for a better future.

Nohad helped define the critical role that an urban university can play not just as a place of instruction, but for research and a living laboratory.

Dirce Moroni Toulan in her own right was an accomplished professional. She didn't just support Nohad through his career, but had a strong academic and professional background and was greatly influential and respected at the university. It is not by accident that her name is on the library for the College of Public Affairs.

I worked directly for two presidents and since worked with four more. Each put their imprint on the university which is still being enhanced further under the stewardship of Wim Wiewel and his wife Alice. Yet over the last 40 years, I don't think anybody has done more for the evolution of the university and its role in our community, and in the nation, and in the world.

We mourn the loss of this extraordinary couple even as we celebrate their lives. Portland State University, our community, the nation is a better place because of them.

As I reflect on the sad closing of this brilliant chapter, to focus on the academic and the professional, important as they are to lose an essential element that has become more important to me over the years, even as the formal phase of their career wound down.

They were a true interfaith couple: a Catholic priest and Muslim Iman were at their memorial last Monday. In an era of such international tension these last dozen years, which have been visited upon our community, theirs were voices of tolerance and compassion. They were vigorously opposed to discrimination, and fierce champions of outreach, of connection, of mutual respect.

For all of the many contributions that will live on in urban affairs and Portland State University, they made a vital contribution to sane foreign policy, religious tolerance, and interfaith cooperation which may not be evidenced like the name of a college or a library. Their message was there when the community needed to hear it and their example when the community needed to see it. We are richer for that gift.

#### IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR ROBERT WILLIAMS FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PUBLISHING STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ISSUE FOR THE RUTGERS LAW JOURNAL

### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Professor Robert Williams for his immense contributions to the Rutgers Law Journal and to Rutgers School of Law—Camden.

Twenty-five years ago, state Constitutions were a relatively obscure area of legal scholarship. However, Professor Williams understood that these state Constitutions have a real impact on people's lives, sometimes more so than the Federal Constitution. Along with Professor G. Alan Tarr, he coined the term "comparative subnational constitutional law" for this field of study, and published the first State Constitutional Law issue for the Rutgers Law Journal.

Since this time, Professor Williams's scholarship has brought great acclaim to his discipline, and to Rutgers-Camden. The Journal has included an annual State Constitutional Law issue for the past twenty-five years, and Professor Williams has been instrumental in every one. He also serves as the associate director of the Center for State Constitutional Studies. And despite his extensive academic responsibilities, Professor Williams still serves as counsel in public interest cases, and has filed several notable Amicus briefs in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, the contributions of Professor Williams to the legal community should not go unrecognized. I join all of Rutgers Law—Camden and South Jersey in expressing our gratitude for Professor Williams as he celebrates a milestone in his commitment to the rule of law.

#### CONGRATULATING CAPITAL PARTNERS FOR EDUCATION (CPE) ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Capital Partners for Education (CPE) on 20 successful years of providing low-income youth in the national capital area with the necessary support to get to and through college.

Founded in 1993, CPE is a dynamic college preparatory program that helps motivated, low-income youth to overcome the academic and social barriers that may otherwise prevent them from attending and succeeding in the college of their choice. Through its proven combination of one-on-one mentoring, partnerships with quality schools, academic financial assistance, and a customized array of academic, career, and life skills development, CPE works to break the cycle of poverty by leveling the educational playing field for low-income students.

Since its inception, CPE has helped 99% of its graduates enroll in college and 70% to graduate on time. To meet the needs of the community and the 21st century workforce, CPE is expanding to reach more students. Currently, the organization serves 200 students and is on track to double its student body by 2016.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in thanking the staff, volunteers, donors, partner schools and organizations, students, parents, and alumni as they celebrate the 20th anniversary of CPE and its many accomplishments.

NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER  
AWARENESS MONTH

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Family Caregiver Awareness Month. This November, let us take a moment to celebrate the 90 million family caregivers in the United States. During this month, it is important that we not only thank these selfless individuals, but that we also raise awareness and increase support for caregivers.

While some care for parents, veterans, or even children with special needs, we must recognize the important tasks that caregivers perform. Whether it is managing multiple medications, providing wound care, operating home medical equipment, family caregivers work tirelessly each day. Family caregivers provide nearly \$450 billion worth of unpaid care each year and should be recognized as the backbone of our nation's long-term care system.

More than 15 million family caregivers provide care to 5 million individuals with Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease rapidly increases the total number of family caregivers in this country. Overall, two out of every five adults are family caregivers. Approximately 39 percent of all American adults are considered family caregivers in some capacity, an increase from 30 percent in 2010.

There are many different types of caregivers and each deserves recognition and support. Many do not realize that they have become a family caregiver and need additional support and guidance. Others have been the primary caregiver for years and struggle with the stress of caring for a loved one. Some are part of a family care giving team and provide support from far away. Whatever role a caregiver takes, it is vital that we not only thank them but also commit to supporting their efforts. I urge my colleagues to recognize National Family Caregiver Awareness month and to support the caregivers of our nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF CANADIAN  
CITIZENS WHO SERVED IN THE  
ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED  
STATES DURING THE VIETNAM  
WAR

**HON. JOHN KLINE**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the thousands of Canadians who selflessly served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Vietnam War.

These Veterans swore to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and served honorably as members of our Armed Forces at a time when America faced many challenges at home and abroad.

Of the thousands of Canadian citizens who were drafted or volunteered to serve, over three thousand became naturalized U.S. citizens between 1967 and 1975. Others became citizens later, but many, with their obligation

completed, returned in obscurity to their homes in Canada. Additionally, more than one hundred Canadians lost their lives in service to our country.

Canadians who served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States are deserving of the recognition they have earned—their service to this country is worthy of our highest regard.

To my fellow Vietnam Veterans, thank you for your dedicated service and sacrifice. Your devotion to the cause of freedom has not gone unnoticed.

END PERSECUTION OF BURMA'S  
ROHINGYA PEOPLE AND OTHER  
ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORI-  
TIES

**HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today, Representative JOE PITTS and I introduced a bipartisan resolution to protect Burma's Rohingya minority and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Burma. While Burma has begun a gradual transition from decades of military rule to a fledgling democracy, Burma's Rohingya minority has experienced a shocking rise in targeted attacks at the hands of Burma's Buddhist majority, along with increased instances of arbitrary arrests, detention, and extortion of Rohingya and other Muslim communities across the country.

All signs indicate that the Rohingya and other Muslim communities in Burma remain at extreme risk to further forms of persecution and violence. My colleagues and I therefore introduce this resolution to call for an end to the persecution of Burma's Rohingya minority and the protection of all ethnic and religious minority groups in Burma.

I urge my colleagues to join us on this resolution calling for an end to the persecution of the Rohingya people and the protection of Burma's ethnic and religious minorities.

IRS AND THE TEA PARTY

**HON. BILL FLORES**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 18, 2013*

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following:

MANASSAS TEA PARTY,  
Virginia.

On behalf of the Manassas Tea Party and the disaffected constituents that you represent, we wish to remind you of the angst, as well as the damage that we experienced in our quest for non-profit status for our organization, an organization dedicated to preserving Constitutional principles.

The process began on May 14th, 2010 and concluded on December 4th, 2012—more than a two year wait. As our status remained in flux and with the IRS's threatening and unwarranted behavior, our community impact weakened. We found it difficult to keep people engaged, members became uncomfortable participating, our organization became paralyzed, membership numbers declined, and our fundraising suffered.

The IRS is truly an intimidating force. In their multiple requests for information pertaining to group and individual politics, postings on social networks, and contributor affiliations, we felt threatened and bullied. Their language and tone intimated that anything short of full cooperation and disclosure in all aspects of the IRS demands would be reviewed under the threat of perjury. The IRS even informed us that our private responses would be made public.

Our experience represents a shameful example of government harassment and abuse, and an orchestrated attempt to disenfranchise citizens of The United States of their Constitutional rights. Intrusions such as these are not just 'Tea Party' issues. For when government abuses its power and authority, it should sound an alarm for all Americans.

You gentlemen, have been charged with guarding our liberty. What will you do to right this gross injustice?

Respectfully,

THE MANASSAS TEA PARTY.

OKC TEA PARTY AND PATRIOTS

IN ACTION ASSOCIATION,

Oklahoma.

PATRIOTS EDUCATING CONCERNED

AMERICANS NOW (PECAN),

California.

In early 2010 we formed Patriots Educating Concerned Americans Now as a 501c3 non-profit. PECAN provided a support network for a dozen patriot groups in Northern CA and while waiting for the official IRS approval we operated as a 501c3 non-profit. It became clear, however, that most donors wanted proof of our official non-profit status. An accountant volunteered his time to create and manage our non-profit but his generosity was repaid with hundreds of unpaid work hours because our group was targeted by the IRS.

Our largest group in Redding had 500 people attending every Monday night through the 2010 election but donations from the group just covered the cost of the meeting room. There was no way to raise enough money to bring teachers, speakers, trainers and other organizations like Wounded Warrior Project to our rural area. Lack of significant fundraising has suppressed outreach to build supporters, disseminate information and get out the vote. The IRS has essentially limited us to word of mouth rather than the growing and thriving non-profit we have been poised to be for the past three and a half years.

Individuals and businesses have been concerned about targeting by the government since the tea party began. The actions of the IRS have confirmed their worst fears. This has translated into lower attendance at meetings and events while destroying our ability to raise funds; donors fear IRS harassment. The actions of the IRS have suppressed voter education from Sacramento to the Oregon border in not one but TWO elections!

BOARD OF  
DIRECTORS PECAN.

ROANE COUNTY TEA PARTY,

Tennessee.

The Roane County Tea Party was originally loosely formed on April 10th, 2009 and formally organized in October of 2009. On January of 2010 we started the paperwork to apply to the IRS for 501(c)(4) status and submitted the paperwork on March 20th, 2010. We heard nothing from the IRS (even though we kept calling every month) until January of 2012 when a letter came from the IRS requesting additional information.

This information was quite extensive and, at that time, we believed it was quite intrusive but we worked on it (eight of us) for

about six weeks. Upon completing a massive amount of paperwork we took everything to a CPA with forty years experience doing business to make sure we had completed everything correctly.

The CPA looked over our documents briefly and then asked who we had angered at the IRS. She went on to comment that a major portion of the documentation was not needed, required or, even legal for the IRS to even ask. The CPA then went through everything over the next couple of days, removing about 80% of the papers, advising us to submit the rest.

On March 20th, 2012 we submitted the remaining documents per her instructions and waited for a reply.

By August of 2012 we received an additional set of questions from the IRS and took them directly to the CPA for clarification. Based on guidance from the CPA we responded to these second set of questions and sent them back to the IRS.

What followed was, what I would characterize as a series of harassing, intimidating phone calls from one Grant Herring, an agent of the IRS to both myself and the RCTP chairman, Val McNabb over the next few months. I personally spoke with Mr. Herring at least three times by phone with the calls lasting up to 45 minutes each. Val McNabb did receive at least that many calls and possibly more.

Finally in January of 2013 we received one last letter from the IRS with only two additional questions. We answered those questions and notified the IRS that we would not be responding to any more questions and for them to approve or deny us.

On March 28th, 2013 we received an approval letter dated March 15th, 2013 that we were approved. On June 17th, 2013 we received another letter that our status was revoked. A number of calls to the IRS followed resulting in RCTP receiving a letter of apology on July 11th, 2013 from the IRS telling us they had made a mistake and we were being reinstated.

If you believe that this saga is over you are mistaken. Shortly after that on August 12th, 2013 we received notice from the IRS that our active status was revoked again for failing to file for three consecutive years a 990N form. What followed were calls to four different IRS offices all over the US by Val McNabb to rectify this problem. After many, many hours on the phone with a half dozen IRS personnel we were returned to active status with the IRS.

Only the good Lord knows exactly how long our current active status will last.

GARY JOHNSTON,  
*Roane County Tea Party.*

SHELBY COUNTY LIBERTY,  
*Ohio.*

Shelby County Liberty was formed by local citizens concerned about our government diminishing our constitutional liberties and behaving fiscally irresponsible. To positively impact this destructive course we feel a fact-based understanding of our United States Constitution is necessary to understand the freedoms and liberties we are in danger of losing.

Shelby County Liberty is dependent on donations and the generosity of other non-profit organizations to accomplish Constitution Classes and informative Town Hall meetings. Our group has been told, confidentially, by other tax exempt groups, that they fear loss of their 501(C)3 status if they support us. Private business tell us they fear repercussions. It is nearly impossible to conduct Town Hall meetings, speakers and trainers without money or a meeting venue. When we received the first letter from the IRS Cincinnati office demanding the name of every attendee

of every meeting, plus many additional intrusive questions on individuals, we clearly understood why the government is feared.

Ironically, the very rights the Liberty groups rose up to protect, have been so assaulted that Americans fear retaliation if they exercise those rights, from the government that is suppose to protect and defend those rights.

Clearly people fear reprisal from our government and this has limited Shelby County Liberty educational activities, hampered support and slowed donations. What kind of a nation do we live in when its citizens fear their own government?

In Liberty,

H.R. PENCE,  
*Shelby County Liberty  
Communications Director,  
And the entire membership.*

UNITE IN ACTION, INC.,  
*Nashville, TN.*

Imagine for a moment the most notorious bully ever known to man suddenly sets their sights on you and for three long years that bully in your path every day. That is exactly what Unite In Action has endured. What did we do to deserve such attention? We tried to educate people on the history of America's founding, the Constitution, civics and issues that have an impact on millions of Americans. That raised the ire of someone in a position of power who then directed the IRS to point their guns directly at us.

The IRS has buried our organization in mounds of paperwork with long lists of extremely intrusive questions totally outside the normal information required for a 501(c)(4) application. They demanded printed copies of everything we, and anyone associated with us, have ever said, distributed, posted, personal information about our board members and a list of our donors.

We publicly disclosed the demand of the IRS. Our openness has resulted in most of our supporters fleeing for fear of retaliation by the IRS. And who could blame them? Even the most honest taxpayer fears scrutiny by the IRS.

By cutting off our funding through intimidation, the IRS has effectively silenced our voices and severely hampered our mission to educate the American public about things that should be, but are no longer, taught in our public school systems. Why would anyone want to silence those trying to educate our citizens on how government works and how we became the United States of America?

As of this writing, our organization has endured the injustice of having our application held hostage for 1225 days and counting. Our government should not target its citizens with whom it may disagree or because of what they say. We would expect to see this behavior in China, Russia or Venezuela, not in America where speech is a protected and sacred right. We urge Congress to act swiftly to put an end to such oppression, not just for Unite In Action, but for all Americans.

Semper Vigilantes,  
JAY DEVEREAUX,  
*President,  
Unite In Action, Inc.*

WETUMPKA TEA PARTY,  
*Alabama.*

Thank you for reading my letter. And I thank you again for pursuing the source of this IRS corruption.

I've been asked to recount the IRS' mistreatment of the Wetumpka Tea Party. I've already done that. In previous testimony, I've explained in detail how the IRS turned a simple 90-day application process into a multi-year bureaucratic debacle. Then, oddly enough, our legal problems suddenly van-

ished without explanation shortly after the 2012 election cycle. As we've learned, hundreds of tea parties and like-minded organizations suffered the same fate.

The political targeting conducted by the IRS is a national outrage. Those aren't my words. Those words came from President Obama.

So who gave the order?

An outrage is committed by a human being. Initially, a Cincinnati IRS office was blamed, but offices can't be held responsible. Only individuals can be held responsible. And those agents in Cincinnati said their directives came from Washington.

So who gave the order?

This wasn't a hurricane or an earthquake. This wasn't magic. And the targeting was too consistent and pervasive to be considered coincidental. Someone in Washington, DC decided to target their political adversaries.

So who gave the order?

This scandal is unique in American history. Never before have millions of Americans been targeted by their government for their political views. This is not a partisan issue. Both sides can agree that unaddressed government problems tend to get bigger. At root, the actions of the IRS threaten American freedom and every American citizen's faith in their government. That root cannot be allowed to grow.

It's been more than five months since President Obama promised to hold the IRS accountable. Thus far, no one has been indicted. No one has been fired. And Lois Lerner is taking the fifth.

So, Mr. President, who gave the order?

BECKY GERRITSON,  
*Wetumpka Tea Party, President.*

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP TEA PARTY,  
*Ohio.*

Who we are:

The Liberty Township Tea Party was founded in the summer of 2009 with a desire to organize with like-minded individuals with an interest to educate ourselves, and others, about significant current events that are negatively impacting our country and families; and with a commitment to work in concert with other concerned citizens to bring about positive, public policies that are consistent with our core values. We are an independent group and speak for ourselves on all issues. We have cooperative and collaborative relationships with other local like minded independent Tea Party groups but are not part of any state or national group.

Statement on IRS

The Liberty Township Tea Party applied for 501(c)3 status with the IRS in May of 2010. Our Tea Party was modeled after the League of Women Voters with the goal of encouraging the community to become educated in the political process and issues of the day. We received our first round of questions in January of 2011; this set of 34 questions rapidly expands to 95 questions when all of the sub-questions are tallied in. After two follow-up letters by us asking for status and several telephone calls it was not until January 2013 that we heard from the IRS again. This time in the form of eleven more follow-up questions with attendant sub-questions to answer. The Liberty Township Tea Party has engaged in this application process in good faith in this government agency to process the application in a timely manner. That faith in the government's ability and sincerity has been tested to the edge.

Summary

It has now been 38 months and we have not been approved or rejected. Our group is premised on the goal of smaller government. The inability of the IRS to make a timely decision, their intrusive illegal politically motivated questioning that went what was



beyond reasonable proves to us that our bureaucracies are bloated and our representatives have failed miserably in controlling the agencies they have created. Our right to free speech and assembly has been abridged.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP TEA PARTY.

RICHMOND TEA PARTY.

Virginia.

On behalf of the Richmond Tea Party I'd like to express both my outrage over the treatment by the IRS regarding our application for a 501C 4 tax status as well as my concern that when the investigation is over there will be just a slight slap on the wrist along with worthless promises that the IRS will do better in the future. This investigation should not be used solely as political posturing. As you know, we fear big government, from either side of the aisle, and this serves as proof that our fears are well founded. We will be watching to see if Congress will take this abuse of power by the management of the IRS seriously and take substantial corrective action or whether this will just be a political circus show.

Abuse of power is tyranny and we believe the IRS abused its power and we are seeking redress from our elected officials.

Respectfully,

BRUCE A. JAGGARD,

Chairman of the Board,

Richmond Tea Party.

ROCHESTER TEA PARTY PATRIOTS,

Minnesota.

The Rochester Tea Party Patriots wanted you to know that a simple application request for 501c3 took over 3 years. We started the application process on August 11, 2009, which was lost by the IRS. We resent our application and another year passed. After numerous phone calls being ignored by Mr. Ball, in Cincinnati; our CPA filled a Request for Taxpayer Advocate Service Assistance on August 10th 2011. Within a day after receiving our registered letter he returned our phone call. He advised there was nothing he could do for us, all Tea Party type organizations were being held and handled as a group. We were denied our 501c3 status and but were granted 501c4 status on September 6, 2012.

In the last year of our application process we received many requests from IRS agents requesting exceptionally inappropriate questions;

"Please submit statements regarding educational, work and philanthropic backgrounds of the organization's officers . . ."

"Names and addresses of our members"

"Other than serving as officers for the organization, please provide the names and the addresses of each individual's employer/business, the nature of their employment/business, and the number of hours devoted to their employment/business"

How these intrusive questions related to our 501c3 application has yet to be explained.

During this extended application period, our organization incurred additional expenses. We were not able to take advantage of the 501c3 discounts for our email and website accounts and ineligible to apply for a number grants.

In closing, regardless of any organizations perceived political affiliation, no one should be targeted or intimidated by its own government or agents. We ask Congress to hold the persons and organizations accountable for their actions; it was the Tea Party this time who will be next . . . You?

ROCHESTER TEA PARTY PATRIOTS.

GREATER PHOENIX

TEA PARTY PATRIOTS,

Arizona.

The Greater Phoenix Tea Party was founded as an Arizona non-member/non-profit corporation in late 2009 to educate our fellow citizens about their birthright, and restore America's founding principles to our society and government. At the end of our first full year we filed a 501c4 application with the IRS. In January of 2011, the U.S. Treasury cashed our application check. Months went by with no word from the IRS so we tracked down and queried the agent in charge of our file who provided us with no compelling reasons the delay. In February of 2012, we got one of the infamous IRS letters requesting inapposite information. When several other Tea Party groups across the country got their letters simultaneously, we knew something was up.

In May of this year, the IRS declared that they had indeed been targeting Tea Party and conservative groups leading up to the 2012 election cycle. Ms. Lerner declared when this scandal came to light, that upon discovering the targeting of conservative groups, she ordered a halt to the practice immediately; yet here we are along with several other groups having not been approved or denied.

This harassing of ideological adversaries has vindicated the very founding of the Tea Party movement and has given all of our warnings to the American people credence regarding the dangers of big government. Because of their un-constitutional treatment we have filed suit against the IRS.

Today we are here to urge Congress to act and expose the layers of this very real scandal. We implore you to be relentless in your investigation and administration of justice; being ever mindful of your oaths to uphold the Constitution and the principles of limited government it safeguards. Do this, and all Americans will benefit from your actions, and we will stand beside you and help develop the tools necessary to fight domestic enemies and tyranny. As long as the Federal government continues to expand beyond its delegated bounds and threatens individual liberty, America's standing will continue to

shrink and we will accelerate towards an unnecessary national sunset.

Thank you,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GREATER  
PHOENIX TEA PARTY PATRIOTS.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION  
FOR MR. ART ALMQUIST: WINNER OF A 2013 TEACHER OF THE YEAR AWARD FROM PEOPLE MAGAZINE

HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 18, 2013

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Art Almquist, theater teacher at Tucson High Magnet School, for being awarded one of People Magazine's 2013 Teachers of the Year awards, and the first of its Readers' Choice awards.

As stated in People Magazine, "For the past 17 years, Almquist has been Tucson Magnet's drama teacher. He has built a cutting-edge theater program rarely seen on the high school level. For Almquist, known for staging productions on topics such as AIDS, environmental activism and immigration, theater offers a way to teach his students a variety of skills that go beyond acting. 'He's influenced thousands of students to find the challenge, the love, and the joy of whatever career they pursue,' says former student Julian Martinez."

I couldn't be prouder to have Mr. Almquist inspiring the students of Southern Arizona. It was the students who made this award possible, voting online thousands of times and encouraging others to join them to ensure Mr. Almquist would receive this honor.

Teaching may be the most important skill a person can share. As parents, coaches, educators, neighbors, friends and community leaders, we all are responsible for helping children learn. And if we teach correctly, we give the lifelong gift of continual learning. There is no "finish line" to education. Regardless of the formal process of elementary and higher levels of school, a great teacher endows the love of improvement that continues throughout our lives.

I am proud to recognize Art Almquist of Tucson High Magnet School and all the people who work each day to help strengthen the education system in Southern Arizona. It is our duty to thank our teachers for their significant contributions to our community and ensuring a bright future for our children.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, November 19, 2013 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's record.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.

## Conferees

Meeting of conferees on H.R. 3080, to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources.

SH-216

10 a.m.

## Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, and Rhonda K. Schmidlein, of Missouri, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission.

SD-215

## Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

## Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging

To hold hearings to examine health relating to social and economic status.

SD-430

## Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider the nomination of Jeh Charles Johnson, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of Homeland Security.

SD-342

## Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold hearings to examine Affordable Care Act implementation, focusing on how to achieve a successful rollout of the small business exchanges.

SR-428

2 p.m.

## Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

## Subcommittee on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Federal Programs and the Federal Workforce

To hold hearings to examine the national security workforce.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

## Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine soldiers as consumers, focusing on business prac-

tices relating to the military community.

SR-253

## Committee on Foreign Relations

## Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs

To hold hearings to examine rebalance to Asia IV, focusing on economic engagement in the Asia-Pacific region.

SD-419

## Committee on Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine Carcieri, focusing on bringing certainty to trust land acquisitions.

SD-628

## Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of David Jeremiah Barron, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit.

SD-226

3:30 p.m.

## Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

## Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining

To hold hearings to examine S. 182, to provide for the unencumbering of title to non-Federal land owned by the city of Anchorage, Alaska, for purposes of economic development by conveyance of the Federal reversion interest to the City, S. 483, to designate the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Conservation Area in the State of California, S. 771, to provide to the Secretary of the Interior a mechanism to cancel contracts for the sale of materials CA-20139 and CA-22901, S. 776, to establish the Columbine-Hondo Wilderness in the State of New Mexico, to provide for the conveyance of certain parcels of National Forest System land in the State, S. 841, to designate certain Federal land in the San Juan National Forest in the State of Colorado as wilderness, S. 1305, to provide for the conveyance of the Forest Service Lake Hill Administrative Site in Summit County, Colorado, S. 1341, to modify the Forest Service Recreation Residence Program as the program applies to units of the National Forest System derived from the public domain by implementing a simple, equitable, and predictable procedure for determining cabin user fees, S. 1414, to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in the State of Oregon to the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, S. 1415, to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in the State of Oregon to the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, S. 1479, to address the forest health, public safety, and wildlife habitat threat presented by the risk of wildfire, including catastrophic wildfire, on National Forest System land and public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management by requiring the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to expedite forest management projects relating to hazardous fuels reduction, forest health, and economic development, and S. 339, to facilitate the efficient extraction of mineral resources in southeast Arizona by authorizing and directing an exchange of Federal and non-Federal land.

SD-366

NOVEMBER 21

9:30 a.m.

## Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider S. 258, to amend the Federal Land Policy and

Management Act of 1976 to improve the management of grazing leases and permits, S. 364, to establish the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area, to designate certain Federal land as wilderness, and to improve the management of noxious weeds in the Lewis and Clark National Forest, S. 715, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use designated funding to pay for construction of authorized rural water projects, S. 782, to amend Public Law 101-377 to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station, S. 974, to provide for certain land conveyances in the State of Nevada, S. 995, to authorize the National Desert Storm Memorial Association to establish the National Desert Storm and Desert Shield Memorial as a commemorative work in the District of Columbia, S. 1044, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to install in the area of the World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin D. Roosevelt prayed with the United States on D-Day, June 6, 1944, S. 1252, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Missisquoi River and the Trout River in the State of Vermont, as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, H.R. 507, to provide for the conveyance of certain land inholdings owned by the United States to the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, H.R. 697, to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in Clark County, Nevada, for the environmental remediation and reclamation of the Three Kids Mine Project Site, H.R. 862, to authorize the conveyance of two small parcels of land within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest containing private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960, H.R. 876, to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions located on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and H.R. 1033, to authorize the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 under the American Battlefield Protection Program.

SD-366

## Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

SD-G50

10 a.m.

## Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting to consider the nomination of Janet L. Yellen, of California, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine housing finance reform, focusing on powers and structure of a strong regulator.

SD-538

## Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 619, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent unjust and irrational criminal punishments, S. 1410, to focus limited Federal resources on the most serious offenders, S. 1675, to reduce recidivism and increase public safety, S. 975, to

provide for the inclusion of court-appointed guardianship improvement and oversight activities under the Elder Justice Act of 2009, and the nominations of John B. Owens, of California, and Michelle T. Friedland, of California, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Matthew Frederick Leitman, Judith Ellen Levy, Laurie J. Michelson, and Linda Vivienne Parker, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Christopher Reid Cooper, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Gerald Austin McHugh, Jr., and Edward G. Smith, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, M. Douglas Harpool, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, and Peter Joseph Kadzik, of New York, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Robert L. Hobbs, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas, and Gary Blankinship, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Texas, all of the Department of Justice.

SD-226

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety

To hold a joint oversight hearing to examine the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) implementation of the

Fukushima Near-Term Task Force recommendations and other actions to enhance and maintain nuclear safety.

SD-406

2:15 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South and Central Asian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the political, economic, and security situation in North Africa.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Paul Nathan Jaenichen, Sr., of Kentucky, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration, and Debra L. Miller, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board, both of the Department of Transportation, and Arun Madhavan Kumar, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Promotion and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

SR-253

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-219

NOVEMBER 22

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine housing finance reform, focusing on developing a plan for a smooth transition.

SD-538

DECEMBER 11

2:15 p.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine protecting seniors from medication labeling mistakes.

SD-562

DECEMBER 18

2:15 p.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine the future of long-term care policy, focusing on continuing the conversation.

SD-562

POSTPONEMENTS

NOVEMBER 20

2 p.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection

To hold hearings to examine regulating financial holding companies and physical commodities.

SD-G50